

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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No. 15, Friday, December 8, 1978/ Agrayana 17, 1900 (Saka)

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I

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 8, 1978/Agrahayana
17, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI SYED LIQUAT HUSAIN
(Fatehpur).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विश्व बैंक से सहायता

* 28 4. श्री बी० जी० हांडे :
क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी
देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर
रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य देशों की तुलना में
भारत को विश्व बैंक से कम सहायता
मिलती है ;

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक ने दावा किया
है कि उसने अपने सहायक संगठनों के
माध्यम से रिकार्ड सहायता दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो विश्व बैंक ने वर्ष
1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान
कुल कितनी सहायता दी है और देश के
किन भागों के किस किस उद्योगों में सहायता
की अधिकतम राशि का निवेश किया गया
है ; और

3538 L. S.—I

2

(घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र को भी विश्व
बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त हुई है; यदि हां,
तो इस प्रकार प्राप्त सहायता राशि में से
महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कृषि पर कितनी
राशि व्यय की है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d).
A statement is laid on the Table of
the House.

Statement

(a) The cumulative lending by the
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development and its soft lending
affiliate, the International Develop-
ment Association, for the period end-
ing June 30, 1978, to India totalled US
\$ 7.9 billion (Rs. 5925 crores) at the
pre-December 1971 IMF parity rate of
exchange. In terms of the total
amount, this is the largest assistance
given by these institutions to any
single country. However, on per
capita basis, the World Bank Group
assistance to some other countries is
higher than to India.

(b) Perhaps, the Honourable Member
has in mind the figures published in
the World Bank Annual Report 1978.
The Report states that the Interna-
tional Development Association which
is a subsidiary organisation of the
World Bank, extended credit of US
\$ 2313 million to 42 countries. This
credit amount was the highest as com-
pared to any other year during the
period 1969 to 1978.

(c) In the years 1976-77 and 1977-78,
loan agreements for the amounts of

Rs. 262.16 crores and Rs. 875.31 crores respectively were signed.

The assistance from the World Bank Group during these years has gone to a large number of projects, mainly in the fields of agriculture and irrigation. These projects are spread over a number of States. A portion of the assistance has also been utilised for the Bombay High off-shore development project and for placing lines of credit at the disposal of IDBI and ICICI for extension of financial assistance to industries and to the State Financial Corporations. The assistance to the State

Financial Corporation is rendered by the IDBI to support small and medium sized industries in regard to their needs of import of capital goods. Both these lines of credit would assist development of industries in various parts of the country.

(d) Yes, Sir. The details of the projects assisted by the World-Bank Group pertaining to agricultural development and the expenditure incurred thereon are given in the tabular statement below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(Rs. crores) Expenditure incurred
1.	Drought-prone Areas Project for Ahmadnagar and Sholapur Districts	8.39
2.	Cotton Development Project	0.15
3.	Seeds Project	0.04
4.	Maharashtra Irrigation Project	14.37

SHRI V. G. HANDE: The cumulative lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its soft lending affiliate, the International Development Association is Rs. 5925 crores for the period ending June, 30, 1978. It is the largest amount of assistance given to India than any other country in the world. May I know from the hon. Minister how much has been spent on agricultural sector including irrigation and how much has been spent on small scale industries in regard to their needs of import for capital goods?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Over the entire period, this aid that has been given is mentioned in the reply and that is, ever since we began to get loan from this International Bank. Now to give this break up for the whole period would be rather difficult. You have asked for Maharashtra and this has been given in the reply.

SHRI V. G. HANDE: I want to know how much has been spent on agricultural sector including irrigation and how much has been spent on small scale industries.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This was not the question which the hon. Member had asked.

MR. SPEAKER: He requires a notice for that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you want a detailed break up for the entire loan period, I shall certainly give, but I have not got it here.

SHRI V. G. HANDE: The information should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Will it be laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes. I will give you the break up right here. The

agricultural sector was given 694.20 million dollars, irrigation—973 million dollars, dairy farming—224 million dollars, fertilizer—443 million dollars, seeds—52 million dollars, storage 112 million dollars, horticulture—27 million dollars, agriculture education drought prone agricultural programme—35 million dollars, agriculture education—12 million dollars, agriculture marketing—22 million dollars, agriculture research extension—43 million dollars, forestry—4 million dollars, cotton—18 million dollars and fishery—35.5 million dollars. The total is 2695.92 million dollars.

SHRI V. G. HANDE: Whether it is a fact that only 25 per cent of the financial assistance received from external agencies being allocated as additional central assistance for the State Plan. Has the Government taken any decision to increase the additional central assistance upto 70 per cent from 1st April, 1978, if so, is it for the period of Sixth Five Year Plan?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It used to be the practice before to give 25 per cent. This was raised to 70 per cent. That means, as long as we continue receiving loan and giving loan, 70 per cent additionally will continue.

SHRI V. G. HANDE: I asked whether it was for the period of Sixth Five Year Plan also.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have said, as long as we continue to get loan, it will continue. Therefore, it will be for the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व बैंक जो सहायता देता है या विश्व बैंक से ग्रावंटन मिलता है उसका सही सही खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार की उपेक्षा नीति के कारण नहीं हो पा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों को विश्व बैंक से जो सहायता मिलने वाली है उसके अनुकूल जो प्रारूप भेजती है उनकी उपेक्षा की जाती है,

जैसे कि बिहार से रिछले दो महीने से आई हुई

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. This is not a question.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की उपेक्षा नीति के कारण विश्व बैंक से जो रुपया या ग्रावंटन हमको मिलना चाहिए उसका सही सही उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर ध्यान देगे और जो विश्व बैंक से हमको रुपया मिलने वाला है राज्यवार वह स्टेटों को सही रूप में और समय पर मिल सके इस दिशा में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगे ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have not really understood the question. But if he means what we get, certain projects are presented to the World Bank. These projects are selected from different States which different States put forward and the World Bank agrees with the proposition. They agree to give loan. If Bihar's projects have been put to the World Bank, loans will be given for those projects and money will be provided to that Government. I do not know which particular project he refer to which he thinks has not been put forward to the World Bank.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Did Andhra Pradesh Government apply for any financial assistance from the World Bank for development of agriculture, irrigation and Fisheries Deptt. in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think every State Government had projects for irrigation, agriculture, etc. At the present moment I do not have the detailed break up. Therefore, in regard to Andhra Pradesh whether there had been any, I cannot say.

Artists engaged by Trade Fair Authority

†

*285. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the artists who were engaged by the Trade Fair Authority during the last three years; occasion-wise, date-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the controversy over selection of the artists, the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority resigned; and

(c) if so, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI AFRI BEG): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The names of the artists engaged by the Trade Fair Authority of India is annexed.

(b) and (c). Shri A. C. Banerjee then Managing Director of the Trade Fair Authority of India gave three months' notice for termination of his appointment on 4th November, 1978. The circumstances leading to this are as follows:

Several artists and Members of Parliament had brought to the notice of the Commerce Minister after the last AGRIEXPO '77 exhibition in Delhi that there was no system of engaging artistes for cultural programmes in the Trade Fair Authority of India. The Commerce Minister had, therefore, asked, Shri Banerjee to have a small Committee constituted in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the I.T.D.C. for the

above purpose and to leave the choice to the Committee. The Commerce Minister also told him that artistes from all parts of the country should get due representation. Shri Banerjee had assured the Commerce Minister that such a Committee would be constituted. Subsequently, following some complaints received in connection with the Moscow Fair, the matter was again brought to the notice of Shri Banerjee who assured the Commerce Minister that henceforth all decisions would be taken by a Committee. Again, when the National Small Industries Fair was being organised, complaints in regards to the selection of the artistes appeared in the Press and were also made to the Commerce Minister. The Commerce Minister called Shri Banerjee on the 3rd of November, 1978 and asked whether a Committee had been constituted, and whether the artistes had been engaged on the recommendations of the Committee. Shri Banerjee could not satisfy the Commerce Minister on this account and instead said that if the Minister had lost confidence in him, he would not like to continue. The Commerce Minister had indicated that if Shri Banerjee intended to resign, he would not come in the way. Shri Banerjee said that he would be submitting his resignation immediately. However, three months' notice of termination was sent by Shri Banerjee only, late next day in which he had raised various untenable arguments. In the light of the aforesaid circumstances, it was decided to waive the notice period and to terminate Shri Banerjee's services with immediate effect on payment of equivalent monetary compensation. Shri Banerjee was relieved of his post on 7th November, 1978.

Complaints received subsequently from some Associations and eminent artistes have revealed that no equitable norms had been followed by Shri Banerjee in selecting the artists, or in determining their remuneration. Subsequent enquiries have also revealed that a Committee with representatives from the Indian Council of Cultural Relations and the Indian Tourism De-

velopment Corporation had, in fact, been constituted for the purpose of selecting artists for the National Small Industries Fair, but no meeting of the Committee had been held, and the selections were made by **Shri Banerjee** himself.

The Commerce Minister has, since asked the Commerce Secretary, who is

also the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India to look into the functioning of the Authority and to evolve proper systems and norms for the selection of artists, leasing out of space, engagement of temporary staff etc. so that no arbitrary decisions by individuals are taken in future.

Annexure

Region	Name of the artistes		Date of performance
I Agri Expo (Nov. Dec. 77)			
I. BANGLA DESH	1. Runa Laila	Vocal Music	14-11-77
II DELHI	1. Aloka Panikkar	Odissi	15-11-77 21-11-77
	2. Sonal Mansingh	Odissi & Bharathnatyam	16-11-77
	3. Uma Kumar	Bharathnatyam	17-11-77
	4. Vijay Shankar & Surender	Kathak Dance	20-11-77
	5. Raja & Radha Reddy	Kuchipudi	22-11-77
	6. Saroja Vaidyanathan	Bharathnatyam	22-11-77
	7. Triveni Kala Sangam	Manipuri Dance	23-11-77
	8. Yamini Krishna Moorthy	Kuchipudi & Bharathnatyam	27-11-77 14-12-77
	9. Little Theatre Group	Hindi Play	17-11-77
	10. Natya Ballet Centre	Dances of India	19-11-77
	11. Shri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra	Dance Drama	23-11-77 24-11-77
	12. Abhinay Natyalaya	Nautanki	16-11-77 20-11-77
	13. Malu Ram	Puppet Show	18-11-77 21-11-77
	14. Uma Sharma	Kathak	18-11-77
	15. Kiran Sehgal	Bharathnatyam	4-12-77
	16. Debu Chowdhury	Sitar	6-12-77
	17. Tarveen Mehra	Bharathnatyam	7-12-77
	18. Dagar Brothers	Vocal	3-12-77
	19. Amjad Ali Khan	Sarod	9-12-77

Region	Name of the artistes	Date of performance
CALCUTTA	20. Bharati Shivaji Bharathnatyam	11-12-77
	21. Natya Ballet Centre Dance Drama	29-11-77
	22. Naina Devi Raag Rang	2-12-77
	23. Naya Theatre Hindi Play	11-12-77
	24. Jagannath Daya Shankar Danda Ras	29-11-77
		30-11-77
	25. Jagdish Prakash Kumar Shenai	3-12-77
	26. P. S. Arumugam Nadaswaram	3-12-77
	1. Suchitra Mitra & Kanika Banerjee Rabindra Sangeet	18-11-77
	2. Sandhya Mukherjee Vocal Music	19-11-77
	3. Ustad Munwar Ali Khan Hindustani Music	25-11-77
	4. Rabigeethika Rabindra Sangeet & Dances	29-11-77
	5. Tagore Institute of Music & Dances. Dance Drama	28-11-77
MADRAS	6. Calcutta Youth Choir Songs & Dances of India	4-12-77
	7. Uday Shankar Cultural Centre Folk Music & Dance	7-12-77
	1. M.P.N. Sethuramand M.P.N. Puruswami Nadaswaram	16-11-77
	2. Jaya Devi Ballet in Bharathnatyam	1-12-77
	3. Sirkhaji S. Govindarajan Vocal Music	5-12-77
	4. Lalgudi Jayaraman Vocal	4-12-77
U.P.	5. Vijayanthi Mala Bali Bharathnatyam	13-12-77
	6. Sikkil Sisters Flute	30-11-77
	1. B's-nillah Khan Shenai	15-11-77
	2. U. P. Puppet & Folk Group Nautanki	26-11-77
JAIPUR	3. Ustad Vilayat Khan Sitar	10-12-77
	4. Pandit Santa Prasad Tabla	10-12-77
	1. Mamul Sansthan Dances of Rajasthan	24-11-77
	1. Javeri Sisters Manipuri Dance	3-12-77
BOMBAY		

Region	Name of the artistes	Date of performance
II. Indian National Exhibition, Moscow (August, 1978)		
I. DELHI .	1. Kavitha Shridharan	Bharathnatyam 19, 20, 23 and 25th August, 1978
	2. Bharati Shivaji	Bharathnatyam 2, 22, 24, 28 and 30th August, 1978
II. CALCUTTA .	1. Calcutta Youth Choir	Choir 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, to 16th August, 1978
	2. Uday Shankar Cultural Centre	Folk Music & Dances 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28th August, 1978
III. BOMBAY	1. Lata Mangeshkar & Party	Vocal Music 2, 6th August, 1978
	2. Javeri Sisters	Manipuri Dances 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20th August, 1978
III. National Small Industries Fair (Nov.-Dec. 1978)		
I. DELHI .	1. Swapna Sundari	Bharathnatyam & Kuchipudi 19-11-78
	2. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan	Sarod 20-11-78
	3. Birju Maharaj	Kathak 21-11-78
	4. Heera Theatre	Nautanki 22-11-78
	5. Malu Ram	Puppet Show 23-11-78
	6. Kavitha Sridharani	Bharathnatyam 24-11-78
	7. Sri Ram Bharatiya Kala Kendra	Dance/Drama 29-11-78
	8. Daya Shankar	Shenai 2-12-78
	9. P. S. Arumughan	Nadaswaram 2-12-78
	10. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya	Choir 3-12-78
II. CALCUTTA .	1. Sandhya Mukherjee	Vocal Music 30-11-78
III. U. P.	1. Ustad Vilayat Khan	Sitar 26-11-78
	2. Pandit Samta Prasad	Tabla 26-11-78
IV. TAMIL NADU	1. Balamurali Krishna	Vocal Music 22-11-78
	2. Lalgudi Jayaraman	Violin 27-11-78
	3. Vempati Chinne Satyan	Kuchipudi Dance Drama 7-12-78
V. BOMBAY	1. Harprasad Chaurasia	Flute 28-11-78

NOTE:—Calcutta Youth Choir had also been engaged but withdrew of their own free participation.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Did the officer concerned regret and apologies and request for appointment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): So far there are no apologies. The only thing that he said is that he would like to serve. In the circumstances we are creating some sort of a system. Unless and until these systems are accepted, nothing could be considered.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: It has been said that certain complaints were made against the officer by M. Ps. and other people. I would like to know the nature of the complaint. Has any enquiry taken place and what is the result of the enquiry?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The nature of the complaint was that whenever the artists are engaged, there has been no criteria whatsoever applied and they are engaged on an *ad hoc* basis, according to the desire of the officer concerned. Secondly, there were complaints regarding the allocation of stalls in these fairs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are the criteria?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am replying his question now.

I had suggested that the Ministry of Culture and also the India Tourist

Development Corporation should be consulted and accordingly, now it is revealed that after my suggestion such a Committee was constituted but that Committee was never consulted. This was revealed afterwards. What I had suggested was that there should be certain system. We should leave it to the renowned artists. We should have a Committee and they should make a choice and they should take a view. Here, there is no question of having *ad hoc* appointments.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Where such committees previously formed for selection of the artists? We find that almost all eminent artists had not been included. Will the Minister enlighten us that there was no partiality or an *ad hoc* selection of the artists which was done by the officer concerned?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The important artists have made written complaints to us. The only point was that after the Agri-Expo exhibition here last year, some complaints were received by me. No sooner did I receive the complaints than I called the Managing Director and told him that it is only proper that we should have a committee of eminent artists and we should ask them to make a choice so that there should not be any complaint whatsoever that it is done in an *ad hoc* manner. I am after a system. However, even though the decision was taken, it was never observed. And again in the same *ad hoc* manner these various artists were engaged and again there is a flood of complaints from

various artists and organisations. Under the circumstances, the House will please accept and appreciate that I have already instructed the Secretary who also happens to be the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority, to immediately see that equitable norms are created and applied when these various stalls are given, and also when these artists are also engaged.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister about certain reports that appeared in the West Bengal papers. Naturally I know of the hon. Minister that nothing wrong can be expected of him in discriminating any artist group and immediately I wrote to him thereabout. I want to know for clarification so that it goes to the West Bengal press also. What was the reason that the Guha Thakur Group was not given the chance? Is it a fact that because they were given a chance in the Moscow fair and because there were certain complaints, they were dropped? If not, what are the circumstances of their being dropped? What is the reaction of the Government to the press reports?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member has written to me also. We have no complaint whatsoever against the Calcutta Youth Choir. There is no question of having any complaint against any group whatsoever. It was a question of system only. There was

certain criticism in several papers that they were not being appointed or engaged. Under the circumstances we cannot take *ad hoc* decisions. The All India Radio is having its own system, the Tousim Corporation is also having its own system. So, the whole question was of creating a system. We had never asked the Calcutta Youth Choir to cancel the contract. It has never happened, nobody will do that. On the contrary, they themselves refused to participate. I told them to reconsider their decision. Unfortunately, it was not done and then we had to make some other arrangement.

Earnings from Export of Jute Products

*286. **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export earnings of Jute Industry during the last three years, (year-wise); and

(b) the action taken up-to-date for the break-through in the exports of the said industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (ARIF BEG): (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement
Categorywise exports of Jute Goods for the last three Years

Year	Hessian		Carpet Backing		Sacking		others		Total	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1975-76	248.1	121.04	149.7	80.39	79.0	31.63	39.5	16.26	516.3	249.32
1976-77	248.0	107.57	107.7	56.72	63.5	20.44	33.4	14.51	452.6	199.24
1977-78	263.8	127.52	129.5	66.86	61.8	22.38	38.7	14.57	493.8	231.33

Qty. : '000' tonnes
Value : Rs. Crores.

Action taken for increasing exports of Jute Goods include:

1. Grant of Cash Compensatory Support on jute goods to make them more competitive in the world market and more remunerative to manufacturers.
2. Setting up of the Development Council to suggest, among others, measures for improving the exports of jute goods.
3. Grant of liberal assistance for identified Research and Development projects for promoting new end-uses and for improving existing products in terms of quality and achieving cost saving through improvement in processing technology.
4. Grant of Soft Loan to jute industry for modernisation and diversification of products.
5. Encouragement of market research to study pattern of demand in the market abroad.
6. Sponsoring of Trade-cum-Study Delegations to cover major existing and potential markets.
7. Holding bilateral and multilateral discussions from time to time with a view to promoting exports.

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: From the statement it appears that the export both in quantity and value in 1975-86 was 516.3 and 249.32 respectively. But in 1977-78 it has declined both in quantity and value to 493.8 and 231.33. What is the reason for this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): There was a recession in the jute market and it can be seen from the statement that the jute exports, which had come down to Rs. 199 crores have gone upto Rs. 231.33 crores in 1977-78 and during the current year it is expected that they will go over the figure of the last

year. It is because of the recession and it is also because of the fact that as against the natural fibres, people have started using synthetic fibres and that created certain problems. But now we are boosting the exports of jute.

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: What are the steps that have been taken by the Government upto date to increase the export of jute?

SHRI ARIF BEG: The steps that have been taken are mentioned in the statement.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is really heartening to see that the Minister in his reply has stated that the Government are hopeful and have not accepted the defeatist attitude or mentality regarding the exports of jute from India. It has been let out that the Central Government has taken a view that the jute industry has no future and it was reported in Assam that the Central Government, the Commerce Ministry has advised the Assam Government not to go ahead with the construction of two jute mills because the jute industry has no future. I would like to have a specific reply on this point.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do not know where from this misapprehension has come up. But we are very clear that the jute industry has good prospects and we would like to encourage not only the jute industry but also the plantation of jute in a big way. Regarding the defeatist mentality, it has been exported to the other side.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Is it a fact that you have advised the Assam Government not to go ahead with the construction of two jute mills?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I shall take it up with the Minister of Industries. I do not know the facts. The Government would like to encourage the jute industry in this country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is a fact that the jute exports have come down. Is it due to competition from Bangladesh?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The country is well aware that when the country is bifurcated, the raw jute production was with Bangladesh while the jute mills remained with us. It created competitive conditions. But steps are now being taken to see that our industry should be modernised and competitive.

News-Item Captioned "No L. I. C. Men On Board"

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*287. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the *Economic Times*, dated 15th November, 1978 under the heading "NO LIC MEN ON BOARD" and whether it is a fact that Government have not given effect to the proposal for inclusion of employees' representatives at the Board level;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the principle of employees' participation at the Board level will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). While Government have decided in principle on the inclusion of employees' representatives in the LIC Board, it has not been possible so far to implement the decision in the absence of a satisfactory mechanism for selecting the representatives and the matter is under consideration.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: It was the recommendation of the ARC to induct the workers' representatives at the

All-India LIC Board as well as the 41 divisional offices. To unstarred questions put in August, and November, 1973, the same reply was repeated by the Government regarding this recommendation. This recommendation had been made in the larger interest of the efficient running of the LIC and also to pave the way for good industrial relations. Taking into consideration that such a mechanism has been evolved and implemented in certain other public sector undertakings, what is the burdle in implementing this recommendation, which had been made three or four years before? Because it has not been implemented so far, there are various problems connected with that, in this major public sector undertaking. I would like to get a definite reply from the Minister as to when he is going to implement this decision which has been there pending for long.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think the hon. Member is quite right in saying that great deal of time has elapsed since the decision was taken to have the representatives of the different classes of employees on the Board. This decision was in fact taken as early as 1970. It is quite correct that they have not been able to find any method for selecting the representatives of the workers on the Board. This is because there are different units, and a method has not been found. But, finally, the Minister of Labour, who was helping us in this matter, seems to have persuaded the persons concerned to accept secret ballot, in which case we will be able to do it.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: It is not a problem peculiar to LIC alone. There are a multiplicity of Unions. There are various Unions recognised and unrecognised, and all these things are there in various other sectors also. If I am correct, the Government has implemented it in the case of certain other public sector undertakings. So, if a mechanism can be evolved in consultation with the Minister to take secret ballot, it is all right if not, you

should recognise whatever Union is representative. You can do it without any difficulty.

My apprehension regarding this is that high-ups in the LIC are against this. I would like to have a clarification as to why there is difficulty in evolving a mechanism in such an institution when the Labour Minister is also helping you.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not a fact that it is possible, in every public sector enterprise to be able to select representatives of the workers. In fact, even in banks it is not possible. Wherever the Unions are able to come to an agreement among themselves to help in this matter of selecting one of their representatives, there will be no difficulty. But here, there was such difficulty. However, we think that if now they have accepted the system of secret ballot, it would be possible to do it without any difficulty.

श्री शिव सम्पति राम : क्या सरकार को पता है कि कर्मचारियों को इसलिए नहीं रखा गया क्योंकि वहाँ पर जो गोलमोल है उसका पता उन्हें लग जाता ? और क्या इसमें ऐसे भी मेम्बर हैं जिनको पता नहीं है कि एल आई सी में क्या क्या होता है ? सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत व्याख्या बनाने की कृपा करे ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I don't know what exactly he thinks the Government should know, which they do not know. If he could indicate to me precisely what it is that I should know, I should be grateful.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is great ferment in the LIC and the employees are quite dissatisfied. One reason is that a decision has been taken but not implemented. In his reply, the Minister has said that Government has taken a decision in principle to have employees' representatives on the Board, but it has not

been implemented. Could he tell the House when the decision, in principle, was taken by the Government. He has explained the delay and their not being able to do it, but what steps are Government taking to see that the employees come up with an answer as to whose should be appointed?

Firstly, when was the decision taken?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that it was taken in 1970.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The decision was taken in 1970, but I said that when we came to power we took this up and, as a result, this possible solution has been found, which, I understand, is acceptable. I am not absolutely certain, but I am told it is acceptable. If it is acceptable, we will be able to carry on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it not a fact that the LIC Act itself provides that there should be 16 Members, out of which, up till now, only 12 Members have been appointed? Even if three Members from the employees could be put on the Board, you can easily accommodate all Class I, Class II and Class III and IV employees.

As far as Class I is concerned, in the negotiations held in June, 1978 only one body was represented, representing all 4000 employees. There has been no dispute on that score. But why should their representative not be taken on the Board and, likewise, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour, representatives of other employees? Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister if he could assure this House that, in the foreseeable future, say within two to three months, along with the Ministry of Labour he will make serious efforts to see that employee's representatives are appointed on the Board? A time-bound programme would be re-assuring.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am very glad that the hon. Member is now very keen on seeing that for the decision that was taken in 1970—

and until 1977—nothing was done. He is now desirous that it should be time-barred. I have already said that we may do so. But I may say further that so far as Class-I and Class-II are concerned, first of all, there is no provision under the LIC Act that there should be representatives from officers and employees categories. But Government has taken a decision in this regard. So far as the Class-I and Class-II officers are concerned, a decision has been taken that a representative from each category would be taken on Board by rotation. But it was decided by the previous Government, the previous L.I.C. Board before we came in, that until the question of workers of Class-III and Class-IV representatives is decided upon, we shall not appoint Class-I representative. Now because they feel that it would not be expedient, I think we are now near the decision in regard to Class-III and Class-IV. I think this particular thing will soon be done.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: From the reply given by the hon. Minister, it appears that there is not a single member from the LIC employees either from officer category or Class-III and Class-IV employees. May I know whether the Government in the meantime has decided the basis on which the representative will be taken or chosen from amongst the employees in the Board? If not, when are they going to do it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already given the answer to this that there will be one representative from Class-III and Class-IV employees and one from Class-I and Class-II officers. It is because we could not agree upon the way of selecting their representative.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: How can they?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Therefore, because it was not possible, now we have got them to agree that a secret

ballot would be taken amongst them and their representatives will be selected.

Alleged cheating of Tourists by Travel Agents

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*288. DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many travel agents in the country and the I.T.D.C. who are in league with the air lines, hotels, Curio shops and restaurants, run a racket of cheating tourists and maintain the biggest illicit source of foreign exchange for keeping smugglers in business;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to protect the tourists against such racketeers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism has not received any complaint about collusion between I.T.D.C. and airlines, hotels, curio shops, restaurants. However, complaints are received from individual tourists, majority of which relate to shopping. Such complaints are investigated and processed through State Government, local authorities and respective Traders Associations.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The following steps have been taken from time to time by the Department of Tourism to protect tourists:—

(i) A system of approving travel agents, tour operators, wild-life outfitters and tourist car

operators who fulfil certain minimum standards has been in existence over the past several years. Any complaints received against these recognised agencies is taken up and suitable action is taken.

- (ii) The Department has laid down certain criteria for various types of accommodation available in hotels which are categorised accordingly. The rates charged by hotels are approved by the Department of Tourism from year to year. The rates approved according to a formula keeping in view the facilities and comforts available in that hotel.
- (iii) The Department has a list of approved shops which is circulated to all tourists and they are advised to purchase souvenirs, curios, etc., only from these shops. Any complaints against these shops are investigated by the Department and if there are serious complaints, the names of these shops are removed from the approved list.
- (iv) A network of Tourist Offices in India and abroad has been opened by the Department of Tourism which assists tourists by way of information on hotels and other facilities, sightseeing tours, etc.
- (v) Tourist literature published by the Department gives information about the approved hotel rates, cheaper accommodation available in the tourist centres, sightseeing tours organised by the State Tourist Departments, Tourism Development Corporations and private agencies. The literature is distributed also through travel agencies, airlines and Embassies abroad.

(vi) To assist tourist on their first arrival in India, round the clock "welcome service" is available at the international airports in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Tourists can get information regarding hotels and taxi rates at these counters.

(vii) The Complaint Cell in the Department investigates any complaints received from tourists and takes action according to the regulations in existence.

(viii) Money Changer's licences have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to hotels, restaurants and shops from whom tourists can change money besides scheduled banks.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Sir, I have gone through the Statement laid on the Table of the House. But I want to know whether it is done according to the criteria laid down. The General Sales Agents have been appointed in London and in India even though there are very big offices in those places and the Regional Director of Air India is advised not to appoint Sales Agents where there are booking offices.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: General Sales Agent is appointed looking to the commercial interests and the Airlines have given due consideration to this aspect and also as there is a competition among the various International Airlines, that step was taken.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I do not know whether the House is satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. In spite of the fact that there are big booking offices in those places, why General Sales Agents have been appointed and in the name of General Sales Agents, the commission is siphoned off. I would like the Government to give specific answer to this.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:

Sir, these Sales Agents are not appointed after the assumption of this Government. They were appointed long back by the previous Government and now the question whether we could disturb them is to be considered and for that we will have to take into consideration the advice of the Undertakings. When I asked them on this point, they said that this would affect the business adversely. So, it is not that this Government has appointed the General Sales Agents. But I can look into the matter and I will discuss it with the Air India. This is all what I can say.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The hon. Minister should at least not defend for the appointment of the General Sales Agents. When there are big booking offices there, what is the use of appointing General Sales Agents?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, Madam, you were in charge of this at one time.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: He should not at least defend the old ailments, if they continue to be there. They are not to be presumed to be cured. Moreover, in the Regional Air India Office in New York, Mr. Peter Matha, has acquired the American citizenship. But he is drawing his pay and allowances as India based officer. If these loopholes are there in the administration, how can you expect the Corporation to earn profit? Apart from this, the travel agents big hoteliers etc. offer baits and tempting offers to the highest level officers of the Corporation. I learn that the T.C.I. Clarke Shiraz and Taj Hotel have already appointed one of the top Air India officials within six months of his retirement as their General Representative in European countries. I would like to know how these things are going to be remedied.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:

So far as that officer is concerned, I will look into the matter. But so far

as the question of temptation given by the private hotels, we cannot check them.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Sir, the hon. Minister has replied only a part of the question. I am not concerned about the tourists coming to India from abroad. What about the tourists who go to other countries, especially persons going to Middle East countries. Persons who go to Dubai and other Middle East countries are charged Rs. 500 as reservation charge per ticket. I want to know whether any complaint has been received by the Minister to this effect and before giving licence to the travel agents whether their antecedents were verified. Whether any complaints against these travel agents have been received or not?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:

I have no knowledge of such complaints. But if the hon. Member can oblige me by giving specific complaints, I will look into the matter and see that strict action is taken against the defaulters.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, the Minister is getting away with the usual reply that he would look into the matter. I would like to know whether it is a fact that some top officials of Air India who are based in London and New York have floated companies as Travel Agents in the name of their wives and relations. When the people want to buy tickets, they are asked to go to the Travel Agents for the ticketing, so the commission goes to travel agents and not to the Air India Office. Whether there is any link with the big hotels in India so that the commissions that are accrued are siphoned off to them in the form of foreign exchange? The Government is not benefited by this. I am not only on the point that the travel agents who are in collusion with them but some of your employees, that is, Air India employees, are also indulging in this malpractice. Are you aware of it? If not, if you

want, I can send some specific complaints. What action have you taken so far?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Sir, I am not aware of such complaints having received. Again I repeat if the hon. Member would co-operate with me by giving specific instances, we can prevent them from doing such kind of practice. If an employee is there whose relations are running companies, we can look into this matter and see what action could be taken under the law. I can assure the House that we will not allow such practice to continue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Member Dr. Sarojini Mahishi was incharge of the Tourism Department at that time. She very rightly knows the facts and other things. She has put a very specific question, but, unfortunately, the hon. Minister has only stated that I have placed it on the Table of the House and not replied and replied evasively. You kindly go through part (a) of the question. She seeks your protection. In the interest of the Government, in the interest of the Ministry and in the interest of the country, I want to know from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You never put a question. You always make a speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I know he is capable of taking the situation in a serious manner. He should give us information. The I.T.D.C. who are in league with the airlines, hotels, curio shops and restaurants, run a racket of cheating tourists and maintain the biggest illicit source of foreign exchange for keeping smugglers in business. For the last two years, it may be 1-1/2 years, there are certain smugglers from Bombay who are operating in other countries or in league with not only officers but the Indian Airlines and the top management. For the last 1 1/2 years these smugglers are operating

successfully in league with the top officials and the Indian Airlines and also in link with the private hotels in India.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question? I will go to the next question, if you do not put a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Thereby they are running a racket in the Department of tourism and siphoning of the money which is legitimately due to our country. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would concede for an enquiry about all these allegations that we have made and see that such racket of smugglers is not operated in the Department of Tourism.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: When such complaints are received action is taken. I may just inform the hon. Member that in 1977 one Sub-Inspector, who was involved in this foreign exchange racket, was suspended and he was dismissed from service. If complaints are received, action is taken.

Agreement with Sri Lanka regarding breaking the strangle hold of multi-nationals in tea trade

*289. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka have decided to join hands to break the age-old strangle hold of multinationals in the tea trade;

(b) if so, what steps will be taken by both the countries; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Joint cooperative

efforts between India and Sri Lanka, the two major exporters of tea, in the sphere of international marketing of the commodity, are being discussed between the two Governments.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, it has always been felt that Indian tea export needs a heavy competition from the Sri Lanka exporters. Recently, due to slashing down of the duty on the instant tea by 50 per cent and also 1.50 per cent in the Sri Lanka exporters there has been a steepfall in export from 20 millions to 16 millions. In view of this, the Indian exporters have already met the hon. Minister and represented the matter to further look into the duty in the matter of export. Therefore, when there is going to be a cooperation between Sri Lanka and India in the matter of tea export, will the hon. Minister take into account that there will be a party, as far as Sri Lanka exporters are concerned; and it should not be done to the disadvantage of the Indian exporters.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The hon. Minister of Trade of Sri Lanka is very much in the country and we are having our discussions. Tea is one of the commodities in which both India and Sri Lanka have their interests; and we are trying to have mutual cooperation in the interest of both the countries so that as an exporting country, we should get better advantage; and to that extent, a sort of mutual arrangement could be made with a view to giving better added value, better value to our products; and that care is being taken. Regarding the duty on the products that are coming from Sri Lanka, I would like to take this House into confidence and say that our exports to Sri Lanka today are to the tune of Rs. 40 crores while their exports to us are hardly Rs. 1.5 crores. They are our neighbouring country and we pledged that we shall see that our neighbouring country is treated on friendly ties. The House will bear with me that we shall have

to be a bit generous, of course taking care of our indigenous production in giving protection. We shall have to be generous and liberal. I am sure the House will join me in taking this approach to the neighbouring country.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Shri G. K. Sharma, Managing Director, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, in his press interview said that there was going to be a ten day workshop training programme in Singapore in the month of January in which India was going to be one of the members. May I know from the hon. Minister, is any concrete agreement likely to take place in this Seminar?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: In seminars it is dissemination of the information. There is nothing like having any agreement so far as seminars are concerned.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: While thanking the hon. Minister for his going to be generous towards Sri Lanka, I want to know the progress that they are making as the hon. Minister of Sri Lanka is here and they are having discussions. Is it a fact that recently in the sale of tea in the London Market auction more than 18 per cent fall has taken place on account of the fact that we have lost the London market? What is the reason for this?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The discussions relate to the trade in between Sri Lanka and India. They are also related with the products which are produced or commodities which are produced in both these countries and how they could be exported in a better manner. The talks are also concerned with the research and development, particularly in having high yielding varieties and better taste of tea. Simultaneously, we are also trying to have joint sectors, joint ventures and here also we are having our discussions.

Regarding the fall of price in London Market it is true as against 36 last year, the prices have come down to 21 and naturally the added value is too low. Even then because of the competitive character in between the various countries, these developing countries are the worst sufferers. How Tea Committee could be formed of all these developing countries which are producing tea and how we could earn better value of our products, that is a matter of concern. All these aspects are being considered and discussed with the hon. Minister.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: There are four or five Houses in the United Kingdom who monopolise the purchase of all the tea exported by India and Sri Lanka and they do not allow the prices to be competitive by other purchasers in U.K. which is a big consumer of Indian tea. Does the Indian Government in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka together propose to break through this monopoly of purchasers in U.K. and see that the Indian tea as well as Sri-lanka tea get good price and better sale, so that our export which needs to be boosted up because export has fallen to a great extent in U.K. and other places gets necessary encouragement.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is a fact that there are a few monopoly houses who are controlling this tea market in the whole international market. Here our effort is to have some sort of Indo-Ceylon Consortium for the export of our tea so that it should be possible for us to diversify markets and also to make a dent against these strangleholds of these monopoly houses. Of course, as the House is well aware there are various aspects involved but naturally in creating new markets, taking up products with added value, in spite of those auctions in London Market which have acquired the international priority, we have to see how we can reduce that importance of the London Market and we can have our own market all over the world. That

is the problem which is being discussed. Because of our measures, the tea exported from India which goes to the London Market has been brought down considerably and it is hardly 7 per cent today.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि चाय के व्यापार में काफी गिरावट आई है और उसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में दो मोनोपली कंपनियां हैं एक ब्रुकबॉर्ड और दूसरी लिप्टन जिनके माध्यम से काफी घटिया किस्म की चाय बाहर भेजी जाती है? क्या इसका प्रभाव चाय के व्यापार पर पड़ा है? इन दोनों कंपनियों का उत्पादन बहुत कम है और ये छोटे बागानों से घटिया चाय लेकर पैकिंग कर के भेजते हैं। क्या सरकार पैकिंग करने की अनुमति और लोगों को भी देगी?

श्री मोहन धारिया : हमारे मुँह से जो चाय जाती है, हमने अभी ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा चाय बागानों से हमारे ऑक्शन सेंटर पर आये। जब चाय ऑक्शन सेंटर पर आती है तब वहाँ से चाय बाहर भेजी जाती है और चाय बागान वाले जो उत्पादक हैं, उनको उसकी अच्छी कीमत मिलती है, पैकिंग का जो यहाँ बताया गया है, उसके बारे में भी सोच रहे हैं, मगर कुछ डेवलपिंग कंट्री चाहते हैं कि बल्क चाय उन्हें मिले और वह वहाँ पैकिंग करें। हमने उनके साथ बातचीत करवाई है मगर उसमें दिक्कत पैदा हो जाती है।

चाय की एक्सपोर्ट में जो गिरावट आई है उसका खास कारण यह है कि चाय के दाम बहुत कम हो गये हैं जैसा मैंने बताया कि लन्दन के मार्केट में 36 सेंट से दाम 21 सेंट आ चुके हैं। फिर भी

हमारी कोशिश चालू है और मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि जिस रीति से हमने सीलोन के साथ और दूसरे चाय पैदा करने वाले मुल्कों के साथ बातचीत चलाई है उसकी वजह से हमारी चाय के लिए अच्छा मार्केट और अच्छी कीमत भी मिलेगी।

Decision to continue the scheme of cash assistance for exports

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*290. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to continue the scheme of cash assistance for exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present cash compensatory support rates on selected export products are valid upto March 31, 1979. Data are being collected from Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, etc., with a view to enable the Government to (a) select products for cash compensatory support and (b) decide rates for such products from 1-4-79 onwards. The new rates of Cash Compensatory Support will generally be kept stable for a period of the next three years.

The rationale behind the scheme of cash compensatory support is to neutralise the handicaps encountered by Indian exporters in the shape of irrecoverable taxes and duties, higher costs of capital goods etc. The objec-

tive is to make our exports internationally competitive by removing these handicaps, as far as possible.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: From the reply it seems that Government has decided to continue the cash assistance scheme and that too on a year to year basis. The cash assistance scheme has been in operation for the last three years and despite this cash assistance scheme, the export has declined and the receipt has increased. It is feared that in the current year, export is likely to fall by about 15 per cent and the trade deficit is likely to shoot up to Rs. 1400 crores from the present Rs. 600 crores. Now in spite of the existence of the Cash Assistance Scheme, the export have been declining. Now it seems that Government intends to extend this scheme to a number of new items and this would increase the burden on the public exchequer in the name of cash subsidy. What is the justification in continuing this sort of cash assistance to the exporters instead of finding out solutions to the real and basic problem that adversely affect our international trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): It will be wrong to say that it is because of the cash compensatory support scheme that the exports have fallen. It is not correct. I have stated in this House on a number of occasions the reasons for the decline in the exporters right from the production stage and the other factors. So far as cash compensatory support scheme is concerned, we are giving this support on certain basic criteria and principles such as where the taxes are very high and where the products are not competitiveness because of the inputs required. We are also taking care to see that products which are labour-oriented receive this support. The Cabinet has already decided that while giving this compensation, we should be vigilant and that

a review should be taken and that the commodities for which the assistance would be given should be carefully selected. Ordinarily, the assistance should not be necessary for traditional exports with established markets abroad. Cash assistance should not continue indefinitely and should be subject to periodical reviews. The Cash Assistance Review Committee should meet every two months and review both the terms and levels of cash assistance. These are the guidelines and under these guidelines we operate. But then we cannot forget that if we want to be competitive in the world market, we shall have to introduce several new items and that diversification of markets and diversification of exports are very much related. Under these circumstances, we shall have to give all possible strength that is necessary. All these aspects are taken into consideration. It is not correct to say that it is being done at the cost of the country. It is for the benefit of this country that this scheme is being continued and it is being established.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What is the number of items that are covered under this scheme? What is the annual expenditure incurred by way of cash assistance at present and what would be the expectant increase as a result of the extension of this scheme for a further period of three years?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: By and large, the amount the Budget provided is of the order of Rs. 300 to Rs. 315 crores for this purpose. The number of items would be a very long list. It covers engineering goods, plastic manufacturers, chemicals and allied products, leather and leather goods, sports goods, fish and fish products, processed foods, handicrafts and carpets, natural silk fabrics and garments, synthetic fabrics and garments and so many other items under these various heads.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: May I draw the attention of the hon.

Minister to the fact that certain items, especially agricultural products like sugar and onion, all these things have been stopped from being exported to other countries with the result the agriculturists are put to great difficulties since the glut affects the price they get? I would like to know whether the Ministry would review the whole matter and see that such of those agricultural products which we were exporting on a traditional market basis will also be taken into consideration and whether some cash assistance would also be given so that the agriculturists may not suffer as they are suffering today.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Government has decided to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during this year and as we have committed, it will be our endeavour to see that it is exported by 31st December, 1978. Here, there is an element of subsidy, which could be treated as cash compensation. It is true that when the prices indigenously have gone too high, Government have to ban the export of onions or some other products. The Government has, however, taken some other decisions also. On the one hand, we have taken up various production programmes for these agricultural commodities and on the other, the Government has also taken a decision to allow export of 75,000 tonnes of onions next year, and 25,000 tonnes of potatoes, Chander-mukhi and Military special varieties, which are now being sold, to be exported next year. Not only that, with a view to have a scientific base for

such export of agricultural products, a task force has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Rao, Secretary of Agriculture and we shall see that certain commodities which could be exported are given priority, so far as production is concerned. We shall expand the base of production, we shall take care of our domestic consumption, we will take care of the price line in the country and see that the agricultural products are also exported on a massive basis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुशीनगर में एक होटल खोलने का प्रस्ताव

*291. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ जनता होटल खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) इनमें से उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ वर्ष 1978-79 में कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है और संक्षेप में कार्य की प्रगति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया जिले के कुशीनगर में भी होटल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क)

और (ख) पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के अन्तर्गत, 4 महानगरों दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में तथा अन्य चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर, जितका चयन एक सर्वेक्षण कराने के बाद किया जाएगा, साधनों की सुलभता पर निर्भर रहते हुए, जनता होटलों के निर्माण का विचार है। दिल्ली में एक 1250-बेड वाले जनता होटल (अग्रणी यात्री निवास) का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है। 1980-81 के दौरान विविध चरणों में 300 लाख रुपये की लागत पर इस होटल का निर्माण पूरा करने का वायदा है।

(ग) और (घ) फिलहाल, कुशीनगर में एक जनता होटल के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, भारतीय होटल निगम का जापान के होवके बलब के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया जिले के कुशीनगर में, जापानी ढंग के एक होटल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना के ध्येय तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। पर्यटन विभाग ने नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिजाइन, अहमदाबाद को कुशीनगर में विविध सुविधाओं का पता लगाते हुए एक माइक्रो-साम तैयार करने का कार्य सौंप दिया है। इस दौरान होटल की स्थापना हेतु भारतीय होटल निगम के लिए 5/6 एकड़ भूमि अिर्ज करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है।

Trade talks between India and Korea

*292. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade talks between India and Korea were held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A delegation led by Mr. Choi Chong Keun, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and comprising of 6 other members visited India from October 11 to 22, 1978 with a view to acquaint themselves with the industrial and technological capabilities of India, as guests of the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies & Co-operation.

The delegation, visited industrial units in Bombay, Bangalore, Modinagar, Ghaziabad and also Bhilai Steel Plant at Bhilai. They also had discussions with the business community. Mr. Keun made a call on the Commerce Minister, Prime Minister and the Minister of Shipping. There were also two full-scale official level meetings between the Indian and the DPRK Delegation between October 17—21, 1978 to discuss details of items to be exported/imported. During the discussions between the Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK and the Commerce Minister on 17th October, 1978, the former readily agreed to Commerce Minister's suggestion for

balancing the trade in 1978 and to aim at a two-way trade of Rs. 100 crores in the year 1979 on a balanced basis. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea have identified the following items for import from India:—

Sugar, shellac, manganese ore, chrome ore, iron ore, mica, ferro-manganese, ferro-chrome, steel products, jute bags, wire ropes, wire net for paper making, conveyor belts, dye stuffs, agricultural chemicals and pesticides, tyres, paper for cigarettes, craft paper, textiles for piece goods, polyethelene film, glycerine, trucks; dumpers, bearings, marine diesel engines, machine tools and cutting tools, nylon yarn and nylon cord cloth, etc.

The DPRK proposed the following items for export to India:—

Cement, PVC powder, zinc ingots, lead ingots, amorphous graphite, fertilizer, magnesita clinker, steel plates, alloy steel, shafts, menthol oil, certain type of machine tools and cutting tools, raw silk, hopes for beer etc.

It was indicated by the Foreign Trade Minister of DPRK that his visit will be followed by a Purchase Mission comprising of technical experts who will negotiate contracts for purchase from India.

Financial aid for West Bengal

*293. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of financial aid sanctioned for West Bengal for reconstruction and rehabilitation work in the flood-ravaged areas of the State, with its break-up under principal heads as against the total amount of aid asked for by the State Government; and

(b) the basis on which the amount of aid to be given by the Centre was determined and the terms and conditions on which the aid has been given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal had presented a Memorandum indicating their assessment of damage and requirement of assistance for relief of natural calamity. They sought an amount of Rs. 349.75 crores by way of budgetary support and Rs. 128.00 crores through institutional finance. In addition, the State Government also sought 2.34 lacs tonnes of food-grains for distribution as gratuitous relief and 4.56 lacs tonnes of food-grains for being utilised under the food for work scheme. The requirement projected by the State Government for the current year amounts to Rs. 276.23 crores through budgetary support and Rs. 103.50 crores through institutional finance.

2. (a) According to the existing policy and arrangements based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the Central Teams which visited the State had made on the spot assessment of the situation and requirement of funds for providing relief to those affected by floods. The recommendations of the Teams were considered by the High Level Committee on Relief headed by a Member of the Planning Commission. On the basis of this Committee's Report, the Union Government have allocated to the Government

of West Bengal, the following assistance in cash and kind:

(Rs. in crores)

(1) Advance Plan assistance for relief of natural calamity	88.93
(2) 95,500 tonnes of food-grains and pulses for gratuitous relief	13.14
(3) 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat under food-for-work scheme	12.50
(4) Short-term loan for agricultural inputs	15.00
(5) Value of medicines etc. (supplied on credit payment basis)	0.37
TOTAL	129.94

(b) Additional short-term loan of Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(c) The Banks have been advised to provide assistance for schemes and programmes undertaken to provide relief.

(d) A sum of Rs. 25.25 lakhs has been released to West Bengal from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Under the World Food Programme 375 M. Tonnes each of skimmed milk powder and edible oil have also been allocated to West Bengal for distribution among flood victims.

(e) The above assistance is exclusive of such assistance as may be given under relevant Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for rehabilitation of flood affected people.

3. The break-up of advance Plan assistance allocated to West Bengal under major heads of development is as below:

(Rs. in crores)

1. Agriculture . . .	17.50
2. Irrigation and Flood Control . . .	13.33
3. Transport & Communication/Roads . . .	13.00
4. Village & Small Industries	7.70
5. Education	3.00
6. Health	3.20
7. Housing . . .	18.00
8. Water Supply	4.00
9. Local Bodies . . .	8.80
TOTAL	88.93

4. The advance Plan assistance is given as loan-cum-grant in the ratio of 70 : 30 and is intended to cover expenditure on schemes or works approved for being executed during the financial year.

Black marketing of essential and other commodities

*294. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, based on his public statement at Moradabad on November 7, 1978, any action has been taken by Government against blackmarketing of essential and other commodities in the country;

(b) what punishments Government are thinking of providing for award to such persons who indulge in black-marketing, high pricing and hoarding of essential commodities; and

(c) to what extent have Government so far been successful in curbing black-marketing to reduce the miseries of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c) As hoarding and blackmarketing is the direct result of scarcity of commodities, the basic strategy has been to improve the availability of essential commodities in all part of the country by encouraging increased production and supplementing the same with imports where necessary. In addition, the State Governments have been requested to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and to see that hoarders, black-marketeers and anti-social elements do not indulge in malpractices regarding pricing and marketing of essential commodities. Necessary powers to enforce the provisions of the Act have already been delegated to the State Governments.

At the instance of the Government of India, all the State Governments have issued orders providing for display of prices and stocks of essential commodities by the dealers. Orders have also been issued under the standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules that the net quantity, sale price etc., of all packaged commodities should be indicated on each package. The Pulses, Edible Oil Seeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order 1977, was also issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act. The order prescribes, *inter-alia*, stock limits to be held by the producers, the wholesalers and retailers in respect of pulses, edible oil seeds and edible oils.

Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, provides for penalties for violation of the provisions of the Act, which include imprisonment upto 7 years, confiscation of property and seizure of packages and conveyances.

Due to several policy decisions and measures taken by the Government and also as a result of these steps,

availability position of essential commodities and items of mass consumption has improved considerably. The supply position of cereals, sugar, gur, khandsari and edible oils is easy throughout the country. Most manufactured mass consumption items are also available freely.

Indo-Bulgarian trade talks

*295. **SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bulgarian trade talks were held in New Delhi during September this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the discussions, the text of a new Trade Agreement and Agreement on Rupee Balances obligations consequent on the termination of the current Indo-Bulgarian Trade and Payments Agreements on 31st December 1978, were initialled in September, 1978 in New Delhi. The new Trade Agreement provides for trade between the two countries in freely convertible currency with effect from 1st January, 1979, thus changing over from the present system of payment through clearing arrangements in Indian Rupees. The Agreement on liquidation of Rupee Balances and Rupee Payment obligations provides that while all trade transactions from January 1979 will be in freely convertible currency all imports and exports contracts concluded before 31st December, 1978 will continue to be implemented in Indian Rupees, in accordance with the relevant terms of the contracts and Agreements.

Functioning of tea trading corporation

*296. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the functions of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited in relation to the domestic trade in tea;

(b) what criteria and conditions have been laid down by the Corporation for marketing of tea indigenously;

(c) whether the Corporation is supplying tea and waste tea to the cooperative sector at purchasers price to enable the cooperative societies to hold prices and make it available at a fair price to the economically weaker sections of the society; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to take to ensure supply of a sizeable quantity of tea to the co-operatives at purchasers price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The domestic business of Tea Trading Corporation of India relates to supply of blended teas to Defence and other Government Organisations like Railways, Police and Jails, Public Sector Undertakings etc. Some of its brands of packaged tea are distributed through National Consumers' Cooperative Federation. The Corporation has developed over 200 outlets for sale of loose tea to the public at a reasonable price at present not exceeding Rs. 16.00 per kg. at various centres in the country.

(b) The objective for marketing of tea indigenously by the Corporation is to make available reasonable good quality of tea at fair prices to the consumers.

(c) and (d) The Corporation buys its teas of various varieties from the auctions. It is in a position to make available to cooperative teas at prices and technical assistance which will enable them to retail at a fair price. It does not deal in tea waste.

The National Consumer Cooperative Federation and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation are also buying teas direct from the auctions. Government extends assistance and facilities to these organisations to enable them to enlarge their purchase and sales operations.

औद्योगिक और कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य

*297. श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्य कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों की तुलना में निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दोनों के मूल्यों में संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिए क्या कामवाही की जा रही है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम्० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) कुछ ऐसी अवधियों को छोड़ कर जबकि कृषि उत्पादन में तेजी से घटबढ़ हो जाने के कारण गड़बड़ रही हो, कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्य दोनों साथ साथ चले हैं और कुल मिला कर दोनों में उचित संतुलन कायम रहा है। पिछले एक वर्ष

को देखते हुए, अक्टूबर, 1977 तथा अक्टूबर 1978 के बीच विनिर्मित उत्पादों की थोक कीमतों का सूचक अंक (1970-71=100) 0.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और कृषि वस्तुओं के सूचक अंक में 0.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए, सरकार कई एक साधनों का उपयोग करती है, अर्थात् मुख्य कृषि वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में मूल्य समर्थन, संकट निरोधक भण्डारों का निर्माण तथा उचित मूल्यों पर कृषि उपयोगी वस्तुओं की पूर्ति। इस प्रकार, पिछले बजट में विजली पर जो उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया गया है उसे मिटाई के लिए उम्मेद में लाने का काम विजली पर से हटा दिया गया है। पहले कई बार सरकार ने उर्वरकों की कीमतों में भी कमी की है।

Directions of commercial banks to stop financing food procurement

*298. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the R.B.I. has directed commercial banks to stop financing food procurement; and

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय और भारत के बीच वार्ता

*299. श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा :
कृ. वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-
कारिता मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1973 में
किये गये वाणिज्यिक सहयोग करार के
सम्बन्ध में भारत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक
समुदाय के बीच कोई वार्ता जारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और इस
सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या तर्कवादी सहायता के
प्रश्न पर भी विचार किये जाने की संभावना
है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और
सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (ग)
इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि
भारत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के
बीच वाणिज्यिक सहयोग करार 31-3-
1979 को समाप्त हो रहा है, नए करार
पर वार्ता के लिए विचार विमर्श आरम्भ
हो गया है जिसमें आपसी हित के बहुत से
पहुँच शामिल हैं। तथापि, इस अवस्था
में किसी तरह का बंधन देना कठिन
है।

Cheaper banking facilities for big business firms

*301. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether big business firms are
pressurising their bankers for cheaper
banking facilities under threat of trans-
fer of accounts;

(b) if so, names of these business
firms and the nature of facilities re-
quired by them; and

(c) what is the reaction of Govern-
ment to this move on the part of big
business firms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Govern-
ment have received reports that some
of the constituents of the banks are
asking for reductions in the rates of
interest on advances on the ground
that other banks are charging them or
their associate concerns lower rates of
interest.

(b) According to the practices and
usages customary among banks and the
provisions of the statutes governing
the public sector banks, the names of
the firms and the nature of facilities
they have with the banks cannot be
divulged.

(c) Reserve Bank have advised the
banks not to make reductions in the
rate of interest under pressure and to
review urgently cases in which reduc-
tions were made or proposed to be
made and make appropriate adjust-
ments.

National Tourism Policy

*302. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) the constraints noticed in regard
to evolving a National Tourism Poli-
cy; and

(b) the period by which a policy is
expected to be evolved on firm and
sound lines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-
TAM KAUSHIK): (a) The formulation
of a national policy on a major socio-
economic activity such as tourism, en-
compassing a wide spectrum of human
endeavour, requires considerable fore-
thought as well as consultations with

various authorities and experts so that a fully integrated approach can be evolved. The formulation of a National Tourism Policy has therefore proved time-consuming.

(b) A draft statement on the National Tourism Policy has already been circulated to the concerned authorities for their views before it is finalised by Government for being laid on the tables of the two Houses of Parliament.

Foreign exchange reserves

*303. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Exchange Reserves of the country have gone up during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof, including factors which were responsible for such a rise;

(c) whether Government have introduced one or more measures by way of relaxation in the use of foreign exchange by the Indian nationals; and

(d) if so, what are they and what are the effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The increase in foreign exchange reserves during 1976-77 and 1977-78 were Rs. 1371.3 crores and Rs. 1636.8 crores respectively. The increase in foreign exchange reserves is the cumulative results of receipts and payments, both visible and invisible, over a number of years and cannot be attributed to visible and invisible receipts separately during any particular period. However, one of the major factors for increase in foreign exchange reserves in 1976-77 and 1977-78 was net non-export receipts (net invisibles).

(c) and (d). Government have made certain relaxations regarding release of foreign exchange relating to abroad. They are as under:—

(1) Under the foreign Travel Scheme, residents were eligible for travel abroad once in three years with exchange release upto US Dollars 100/-, if travel was undertaken on Indian carrier. With effect from 1st November, 1977, Foreign Travel Scheme has been made available for travel abroad once in every alternative year and exchange upto US Dollar 500 or its equivalent per person is released irrespective of the nationality of the carrier used. From 1st January, 1978 travel abroad otherwise than under Foreign Travel Scheme is ignored for purpose of eligibility under the scheme so that people having opportunities of visiting foreign countries on official or business ground are not deprived of the facility of undertaking foreign visits on personal grounds under the scheme.

(2) A scheme permitting release of foreign exchange for certain specified purposes, like personal travel and education of children, upto 25 per cent of the total amount of foreign exchange brought in and surrendered by Indians returning from abroad, known as Returning Indian Foreign Exchange Entitlements (RIFEES) has been introduced with effect from 1st November, 1977.

(3) 'P' Form procedure has been relaxed with effect from 7th August, 1978, in terms of which residents of Indian can travel abroad freely without obtaining prior approval from RBI subject to only a dummy 'P' Form being completed.

(4) Quantum of amount available for conversion of Indian Rupees into foreign currency at Airport/Docks to residents travelling abroad has been increased upto Rs. 200/- per person for travel to any country other

than Bangladesh and upto Rs. 100/- per person if he is going to Bangladesh.

(5) Scales for release of exchange to exporters/others for travel abroad for Export Promotion, Business purposes, Conference, etc. have been revised upwards. Annual maintenance allowance for students has also been revised upwards from US Dollars 2,600/- to US Dollars 4,000/- for USA/Canada and from Pounds 1,300 to US Dollars 3,000 for other countries.

(6) Amount released to persons falling under 'Hard Cases' for emigration, has been raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

(7) Government has also agreed recently to private foreign exchange facilities to Members of State Legislatures on the analogy of the scheme available for Members of Parliament for undertaking study tours.

Government have also liberalised the Import Policy during 1977-78 to accord fuller opportunities to industry to grow in consonance with development objectives and participate effectively in foreign trade.

(1) Under the new policy, separate lists of banned and restricted items have been provided with the stipulation that imports of only restricted items would require licence, imports of all other items outside these lists would be allowed freely. Further, the open general licence (OGL) list has been substantially expanded to include, among others, leather machinery, garment and hosiery machinery and a wide range of machine tools.

(2) Similarly, licences to registered exporters for import of raw materials and components, etc. will be issued against free foreign exchange. Registered exporters will be eligible for direct imports of three more items; viz. raw cinematographic

film, stainless steel and raw silk, even if these items remain canalised for actual users.

(3) The policy also provides for imports on a global basis of capital goods/machinery by selected 14 priority industries viz. fertilizers, paper and newsprint, basic drugs, power generation, mineral exploration and production, petrochemicals, cement, sugar, material handling facilities for ports, 100 per cent export-oriented industries, waste disposal units, professional grade electronic components and basic raw materials for pesticides. This provision is expected to go a long way in removing the bottleneck in the supply of the requisite machinery and capital goods for these industries.

(4) The actual users (major licensing category) will now be allowed to import all of their requirements of raw materials and components (except restricted items) on an automatic basis without any restriction on list of items or face value, under OGL in free foreign exchange. To allow for growth and rise in prices overseas, actual users would be permitted to import 10 per cent over and above their certified past consumption.

(5) In October, 1977, Reserve Bank adopted a scheme for issue of blanket exchange permit for export houses recognised by the Ministry of Commerce. Accordingly, such export houses are allowed, for the purpose of their promotional activities, blanket foreign exchange permit to the extent of 2.5 per cent of the F. O. B. value of their exports during the previous year, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. Exchange in excess of Rs. 1 lakh but not exceeding 2.5 per cent of the F. O. B. value of exports is also made available, against the surrender of replenishment export promotion entitlements equivalent to the excess amount. The exchange released will be in addition to the blanket permits for travel available in the normal course.

(6) With a view to extending the facility of blanket exchange permits to small exporters, the Reserve Bank reduced in April 1978, the level annual export turnover required for such permits for Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of 'select list' (non-traditional items) of exports, and from Rs. 75 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs for all other products. Likewise construction companies are also allowed the facility of blanket exchange permits, if their net annual foreign exchange repatriation amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs, as against the earlier requirements of Rs. 15 lakhs. The minimum allotment of exchange under this scheme was raised from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 75,000.

It is too early to assess the effects of these measures, but by and large, increase in official foreign exchange allocation is expected to reduce the demand for foreign exchange in the unofficial market and thus encourage inward flow of remittances through official channels. Some of the steps in the liberalisation of imports are intended to promote rapid economic growth with reasonable stability of prices. The measures introduced by the Government are expected to subserve the objectives of fuller utilisation of installed capacities in various industries, enhanced import substitution efforts, creation of larger employment opportunities and increase in and diversification of exports. The achievements in these spheres can be seen only after a period of time though there are positive indication in the direction.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान बजाज स्कूटर कम्पनी पर आयकर विभाग द्वारा छापा मारना

2784. श्री गोविन्द मुष्ठा : क्या बिस्व. मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान आयकर विभाग ने बजाज स्कूटर कम्पनी पर छापा मारा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस छापे के आधार पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ; और

(ग) बजाज स्कूटर कम्पनी पर आयकर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापे का क्या परिणाम निकला तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलैफार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). अनुमानतः यह प्रसंग बजाज आर्टो लिमिटेड से सम्बन्धित है। कम्पनी के परिसरों तथा उसके कर्मचारियों में से कुछ कर्मचारियों के घरों की तलाशी मई, 1976 में ली गई थी।

कम्पनी के कुछ कर्मचारियों से जो 1,06,495 रु० मूल्य के आभूषण तथा चांदी की वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई थीं उन्हें आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 132 (5) के अधीन 12-8-1976 को जारी किए गए एक आदेश की शर्तों पर वापस दे दिया गया था। मैसर्स बजाज आर्टो लिमिटेड तथा बजाज टेम्पो लिमिटेड दोनों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे दम्बई स्थित परिसरों में से एक परिसर में खी गई आलमारी से पकड़े गए 4.5 लाख रुपये में से, मैसर्स बजाज टेम्पो लि० के मामले में धारा 132(5) के अधीन जारी किए गए आदेश के अधीन दोनों कम्पनियों के संगत कर-निर्धारणों में धन के स्रोत आदि के बारे में विचार किये जाने तक आयकर अधिकाारी द्वारा 2,59,875 रुपये की रकम को रोक लिया गया था।

मर्स बजाज प्रोटो लिमिटेड के द्वारा निर्धारणों को कर निर्धारण-वर्ष 1974-75 तक पूरा किया जा चुका है। वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए कर निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में आय के छिपाये जाने के कारण अर्थदण्ड लगाने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी है।

Watch Consignments Vanish in Transit

2785. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 21st October, 1978 under the caption "Watch Consignments Vanish in Transit";

(b) if so, full facts of the matter and the action taken—results thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of air consignments missing/damaged during 1977-78 and upto September, 1978 separately on Indian Airlines and how does it compare with the previous corresponding period; and

(d) details of steps taken/proposed to check thefts/demurrage of air consignments?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Income Tax by Regional and National Parties

2786. SHRI S. B. THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds collected by some of the regional par-

ties in opposition in northern States have been assessed to payment of Income Tax;

(b) if so, the party-wise details of the assessment made for the year 1977-78 and the Income Tax paid and funds collected;

(c) whether collection of the funds by the national party have also been made and tax paid by these parties, to any; and

(d) if not, how is it that the funds collected by the regional parties such as Vishal Haryana, have been assessed for the payment of income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Setting up of Joint Ventures Abroad by Large Industrial Houses

2787. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of large industrial houses, covered by the M.R.T.P. Act, which have been allowed to set up joint ventures abroad upto 31st October, 1978;

(b) the nature of the articles to be manufactured by them;

(c) the amount of investment made and terms and conditions for collaboration with foreign countries; and

(d) the extent to which they can repatriate profits to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) to (d). M.R.T.P. Act has no extra territorial applicability. Large Industrial Houses setting up joint

ventures abroad are not, therefore, required to obtain any approval in this regard under the said Act. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3006/78].

विदेशी ऋण

2788. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 अक्टूबर, 1978 के हिन्दी ब्लिट्ज में "अमरीकी भक्तों का ज्वार" शीर्षक में राजनि समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व सरकार ने अमरीकी ऋण चुका दिए जब कि जनता सरकार ने बड़ी राशि के ऋण लेने आरम्भ कर दिए हैं ;

(ग) जनता सरकार के शासन-काल में विदेशों से कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण लिए गए और अमरीका से कितनी राशि का ऋण लिया गया ; और

(घ) क्या अत्याधिक ऋण लेना राष्ट्र की अर्थनीति के लिए घातक नहीं है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से (घ). सरकार ने प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित समाचार को देखा है; और वह महसूस करती है कि वह

समाचार गलत धारणाओं पर आधारित है। वास्तविक स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

1. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से ऋण :

(i) पिछली सरकार ने 18 फरवरी, 1974 को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के साथ एक करार किया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत बकाया अमरीकी रुपया ऋण लगभग दो तिहाई कम हो गया था। 746 करोड़ रुपये की शेष रकम अमेरिका ने भारत में अपने खर्च के लिए रख ली थी। अमेरिकी सरकार की शेष रुपया रकम (लोक लेख में रखी गई) 30-9-1978 को 563 करोड़ रुपए रह गई है (ऋणों की डालरों में वापसी अदायगी की देनदारी रुपया कार द्वारा अप्रभावित रही और 1-4-77 को यह देनदारी 88650 लाख डालर थी।

(ii) फरवरी, 1974 में किए गए रुपया करार के बाद पिछली सरकार लम्बी अवधि के पी० एन० 480 (ऋणों के अन्तर्गत, जिनकी वापसी अदायगी डालरों में की जानी थी, खाद्य वस्तुएँ लेती रही। इस उद्देश्य के लिए 1975 से किए गए करार इस प्रकार हैं:—

करार की तारीख	करार का मूल्य (करोड़ डालर में)	इनके अन्तर्गत मंगवाई गई वस्तुएं
20-3-1975	11.4 करोड़ डालर	80,000 मेट्रिक गेहूं
3-5-1976	8.3 करोड़ डालर	400,000 मेट्रिक टन गेहूं
3-2-1977	2.6 करोड़ डालर	100,000 मेट्रिक टन चावल 50,000 मेट्रिक टन सोयाबीन तेल
27-1-1978	2.78 करोड़ डालर	60,000 मेट्रिक टन सोयाबीन तेल

(इसमें भारत द्वारा की गई 5 प्रतिशत की प्रारम्भिक अदायगी शामिल है)

(iii) नई बात यह है कि अमेरिका ने हाल ही में भारत को अपनी द्विपक्षीय विकास सहायता (जो उपरोक्त (ii) के अनुसार कृषि वस्तुओं के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता से भिन्न है) देना फिर से शुरू कर दिया है जो भारत-पाक युद्ध के कारण 1972 से बन्द पड़ी थी। 26-8-78 को अमेरिका द्वारा प्राधिकृत द्विपक्षीय विकास सहायता की कुल रकम 6 करोड़ डालर थी।

II विभिन्न देशों के साथ हस्ताक्षरित ऋण करार

वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न देशों और बहुपक्षीय अभिकरणों के साथ किए गए ऋण करारों के मूल्य का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

	1976-77 (करोड़ रुपये)	1977-78 (करोड़ रुपये)
द्विपक्षीय सहायता	701.73	512.03
बहुपक्षीय अभिकरणों अर्थात् विश्व बैंक समूह और तेल निर्यातक देश संगठन (ओपेक) से सहायता	281.87	887.40

इन आंकड़ों से पता चल जाएगा कि द्विपक्षीय सहायता में 1976-77 के मकाबले 1977-78 में कमी हुई है। परन्तु बहुपक्षीय सहायता में 1977-78 के दौरान वृद्धि हुई जो मुख्यतः इस कारण से थी कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संधि द्वारा 1976-77 के लिए वचनबद्ध सहायता के सम्बन्ध में किए जाने वाले करारों पर उस वर्ष हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए गए अपितु 1977-78 के दौरान ही किए गए।

III विदेशी सहायता लेने का उद्देश्य :

विदेशों से मिलने वाले ऋण किसी भी तरह अत्यधिक नहीं है। ये एकमें पांच वार्षिक योजना अवधि में लगाई जाने वाली कुल पूँजी का छोटा सा अंश है। हमारी योजना नीति का मूल उद्देश्य मूल्य स्थिरता और आत्मनिर्भरता के माध्यम से लगातार विकास करते जाना है। तथापि भारत जैसे निम्न आय वाले विकासशील देश के मामले में निवेश सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं और आन्तरिक सहायता की उपलब्धता के बीच छोटा किन्तु नाजुक अंतर है जिसे विदेशों से ऋण के रूप में धन प्राप्त करके पूरा किया जा सकता है। यह देश के हित में है कि बाहर से आने वाला यह धन यथा-संभव अधिक से अधिक रियायती विदेशी सहायता के रूप में हो।

Issue of Licences to Multi-National Company for Export of Garments

2789. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multi-national company is dealing with the export of readymade garments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such company has applied for issuing of licence for exporting readymade garments;

(d) if so, the names of those concerns; and

(e) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) to (e). Quotas for ready-made garments as provided in the Textile Agreement are distributed in accordance with the policy guidelines framed by the Government. There is no restriction to multinational companies dealing with export of ready-made garments, subject to their observing the policy guidelines. So far quotas for export of ready-made garments have been availed of by the following six such parties:

- (1) EID Parry (India) Ltd., Madras.
- (2) Imperial Tobacco Co., Calcutta.
- (3) Shaw Wallace Co., Madras.
- (4) Mettur Beardsell, Madras.
- (5) Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.
- (6) Hindustan Lever, Bombay.

National Income

2790. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimate of National Income, both at constant and current prices for the year 1977-78 and how much it was higher or lower as compared to previous year;

(b) what were the estimates of States' income for the different States/ Union Territories for the year 1977-78 and previous year; and

(c) how much growth in National Income is expected for the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No official estimates of national income at current and constant prices for 1977-78 are available as yet and, therefore it is not possible to say whether it is lower or higher than in 1976-77.

(b) The estimates of States income for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively are available only for a few

States/Union Territories as computed by the respective Statistical Bureaus. In view of the differences in methodology, source material used and the base year, these are not comparable between the States. The available information is given in the attached statement.

(c) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the export growth in national income during 1978-79.

Statement

National Product of Different States and Union Territories 1976-77 & 1977-78

(Rs. crores)

State/Union Territory	At current Prices		At 1960-61 Prices	
	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
1 Andhra Pradesh	4434	5049	1499	1621
2 Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	1208	N.A.
3 Haryana	N.A.	N.A.	554	N.A.
4 Himachal Pradesh	410	N.A.	137	N.A.
5 Jammu & Kashmir	477	N.A.	184	N.A.
6 Manipur	94	N.A.	25	N.A.
7 Rajasthan	2598	N.A.	935	N.A.
8 Tamil Nadu	4241	4670	2703@	2978@
9 Uttar Pradesh	8499	N.A.	2659	N.A.
10 West Bengal	5212	N.A.	1925	N.A.
11 Delhi	1134	N.A.	402	N.A.
12 Goa, Daman & Diu	161	N.A.	119@	N.A.
13 Madhya Pradesh	3695	N.A.	1198	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available.

@At 1970-71 prices.

Ban on Import of Ginger from Cochin

2791. SHRI KUMARI ANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Health Authorities has banned the import of ginger from Cochin on the ground that is allegedly contained alfatoxin", a poisonous substance generated from the fungus;

(b) if so, what steps Government of India are taking to subject ginger to tests and clear the situation so that the export of the commodity is not hampered; and

(c) what other remedial measures are being taken to save the ginger crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. American Health Authorities have not banned the import of ginger from Cochin on ground of its containing alfatoxin. However, a few consignments of Cochin ginger exported during the year were found to be contaminated with the alfatoxin on analysis by importers in U.S.A. Exporters have been advised to analyse dry ginger for aflatoxin content before export to U.S.A.

जिला शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)**में अफीम की काश्त**

2792. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में अफीम की काश्त करने के लिए निर्धारित की गई भूमि के

लक्ष्य क्या हैं तथा अब तक कितने एकड़ भूमि में अफीम की काश्त करने की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ में नशीले पदार्थ विभाग के एक अधिकारी ने कुछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को अनुमति दी जो नियमानुसार शाहजहांपुर, बरेली, आदि से अफीम की काश्त करने के हकदार नहीं थे तथा इसके लिए लाखों रुपए की घूस ली ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह (क) वर्ष 1978-79 में जिला शाहजहांपुर में और बरेली जिले के एक हिस्से में अफीम की काश्त करने के लिए 1900 हेक्टेयर का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। अब तक, इस क्षेत्र में पोस्ट की काश्त के सम्बन्ध में 1329.90 हेक्टेयर रुपये के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। रिपोर्टों से यह पता नहीं चलता कि लखनऊ में नारकोटिक विभाग के किसी अधिकारी ने किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को शाहजहांपुर और बरेली आदि में अफीम की काश्त करने की अनुमति दी, जो नियमों के अंतर्गत, अफीम की काश्त करने का हकदार नहीं है।

परन्तु, जिला बरेली में अफीम की काश्त के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने में प्रभागीय अफीम अधिकारी, बरेली द्वारा कुछ कदाचार किए जाने के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है।

Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council

2793. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry has reconstituted the

Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council is advisory in character and is intended to discuss general problems of procedures relating to the clearance of goods and passengers in so far as they concern the Customs and Central Excise laws, tariffs and rules.

A copy of the Resolution F-20016/2/78-Coord, dated the 30th October, 1978, giving details of the composition of the Council is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3007/78).

Negotiations between Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited

2795. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what further development has taken place in the matter of negotiations between the managements of Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited regarding phased programme of debts repayment by the company and;

(b) whether the Company has submitted repayment schedule along with the provisions for adequate securities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and number of meetings held so far with the outcome of each such negotiation; and

(d) action being taken for smoothing out the relations between the two management for better industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). When Shri K. R. G. Iyengar, Chairman of the Committee of Management Andhra Steel Corporation, met the Chairman of the Bank of India on 1st December, 1978, no new concrete proposal was made by him. However, prior to the appointment of Shri Iyengar as Chairman, Committee of Management, two of its members had submitted a proposal for the settlement of bank's dues, but in the absence of any commitment from them regarding fulfilment of conditions stipulated by the bank, no further progress could be made in the matter.

The bank feels that unless the Committee of Management offer suitable terms and fulfil the bank's requirement, no further progress can be made in the matter. The petition for winding up the Company is already pending before the Calcutta High Court.

H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Central Government Employees in Cities

2796. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in principle to grant House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to Central Govt. Employees in cities which though do not fulfil the existing criteria of population, merit special consideration due to peculiar condition such as high cost of living and under-developed area etc.;

(b) whether Government are aware that State employees in Ratnagiri city are paid H.R.A. at the rate of 10 per cent of their basic pay since 1st April, 1976;

(c) whether Government propose to pay H.R.A. to Central Govt. employees in Ratnagiri city in Maharashtra; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The

Government have already accepted in principle the Third Pay Commission's recommendation for the payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government employees in abnormally expensive places in relaxation of the population norms and details are being worked out. There is no similar proposal under consideration for the payment of House Rent Allowance in such places.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Only cities with a minimum population of 50,000, according to the 1971 Census, qualify for the grant of House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees working there. As Ratnagiri has population of only 37,551 as per 1971 Census, it does not so qualify.

Representations regarding Exemption under Income Tax Act

2797. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1711 on 24th June, 1977 regarding Supreme Courts Judgement on publication activities of Charitable Trusts and state;

(a) the number and names from whom the representations have been received in regard to exemption under section 80-G of Income Tax Act in view of the Supreme Courts judgement in 101 ITR page 234;

(b) when those representations have been received by the Government or other appropriate authorities;

(c) whether Government have now considered the matter and reached the final decision and if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Direct Tax Laws Committee have in their interim report made recommendations relating to charitable trusts, in the light of the Supreme Court's decision reported in 101 ITR page 234. The matter is under consideration.

Type-Writing Test for Key Punching Operators in Directorate of Excise and Custom

2798. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Key Punching Operators working in the Directorate of Excise and Custom, Central Statistics Intelligence have to undergo a type writing test for confirmation and earning first increment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these K.P.O.'s are recruited on the basis of a Key Punching Test;

(c) the number of K.P.O.s who have been denied annual increments for not having passed the typewriting test; and

(d) since these operators have qualified in Key Punching Test at the time of recruitment and since typing is not their job, whether Government propose to relax the condition of typewriting test in their favour to enable them to earn annual increments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Key Punch Operators are appointed on the basis of a Key Punching Test and a written test as prescribed for Lower Division Clerks.

(c) There are 48 Key Punch Operators who have not qualified the prescribed Typing Test and, therefore, have not become eligible for drawing annual increments.

(d) Key Punch Operators are at present considered as part of the cadre of Lower Division Clerks, borne on the pay scale of Lower Division Clerks but eligible for a special pay of Rs. 20/- per month which is related to their performance in the actual operation of Key Punching machines. They are eligible for promotion in the ministerial line viz. as Upper Division Clerk or above. For these reasons it has been considered necessary that like other Lower Division Clerks they should possess or acquire the prescribed proficiency in typing. It is mentioned in their offer of appointment that they will have to pass a typing test to become eligible for drawal of increments and for confirmation.

However, the question whether the Key Punch Operators should be placed in a separate category from ordinary Lower Division Clerks, and with separate qualifications, is under consideration.

Excise Duty on Confectionary and boiled Sweets

2799. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the direct excise on confectionary before its total removal and boiled sweets and what was the indirect excise on the raw material and packing;

(b) what is the direct excise on Ice Cream and the indirect excise on the raw material and packing;

(c) what is the direct excise on aerated water and the indirect excise on raw material and packing; and

(d) whether the excise on confectionary was totally removed, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Sir, Excise

duty on Confectionary and boiled sweets before their removal was 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The incidence of excise duty on raw material and packing is about Rs. 1.26 per kg.

(b) There is no Central Excise duty on Ice Cream as such. But Ice Cream Powder attracts duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty. Besides, incidence of excise duty on other raw material and packing is about Rs. 0.92 per kg.

(c) Central Excise duty payable on aerated water is as under:—

(i) 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty on aerated waters charged with Carbondioxide but containing no other ingredients.

(ii) 25 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of basic duty on first 50 lakh bottles of soft drink not containing extracts of cola nuts cleared in a financial year on or behalf of a manufacturer and 55 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of basic duty on clearances thereafter.

(iii) 55 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty on soft drink containing extracts of cola nuts.

(iv) No excise duty on clearances upto Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year provided the clearances during the preceding financial year on or behalf of a manufacturer did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs in terms of value.

The incidence of Excise duty on crown corks, sugar, Carbondioxide and bottles for 1000 bottles is as under:—

Crown Corks—about Rs. 20/- to Rs. 21/-.

Sugar—about Rs. 7.59 to 16.45 (depending upon the variety of the beverage).

Carbondioxide gas—about Rs. 0.92 to Rs. 8.82 (depending upon the variety of the beverage).

Bottles—The same bottle is used again and again. The incidence of excise duty on the basis of such use works out to about Rs. 0.85 to Rs. 0.95.

(d) No. Sir, Boiled sweets, toffees, candies etc. removed from the specific tariff item 1A, now fall under item 68 of the Cental Excise Tariff, attracting a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Only small scale unit in this industry are entitled for exemption, subject to fulfilment of certain specified conditions.

Import of Fertilizers, Steel, Crude and Electronic Items

2800. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of Fertilizer, Steel, Crude and Electronic items has increased; and

(b) if so, the total quantity and value of these items imported since 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Imports of these items during 1977-78 (upto February 1978) had increased as compared to those during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) A statement showing their imports during 1977-78 (upto February, 1978) is attached.

Statement

Value in Rs. crores

Qty. as per unit

S. No.	Description of item	ITC, Rev.-2 Code No.	Unit of quantity	Imports during 1977-78 (upto February 78)	
				Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Fertilizer crude and manufactured	271,562	Thousand Tonnes	2926	260.30
2.	Iron and steel	67	Thousand Tonnes	509	232.14
3.	Petroleum oils, crude and crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals	333	Thousand Tonnes	13092	1121.04
4.	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes), photo-cells, mounted piezo-electric crystals, diodes, transistor and similar semi-conductor devices, electronic micro-circuits, and parts thereof, n.e.s.	776*	Value	..	8.22

*Some of the electronic items are not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification, Revision-2, on the basis of which import trade statistics of India are recorded. Figures in respect of such items are, therefore, not available.

NOTE : Itemwise data is not yet available beyond February, 1978.

Economists Blame R.B.I. Gold Action Policy

2801. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in *Financial Express* of 16th October, 1978 under the caption 'Economists blame R.B.I. gold auction policy'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The news item appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated the 16th October, 1978 under the title "Economists blame R.B.I. Auction Policy" has come to the notice, but the Government disagrees with the views expressed therein. The policy of sale of gold by the Government is basically sound as an economic measure in counteracting the smuggling of gold into India, in addition to other preventive and punitive measures. This primary objective has been achieved to a great extent in as much as the gap between the international and domestic price of gold which was of the order of 50 per cent in 1976, 55 per cent in December, 1977 and 40 per cent in May, 1978, has stabilised around 35 per cent by the end of July, 1978. The situation, however, under-went a radical change towards September, 1978 when gold prices in India and abroad rose steeply. There was instability in the international currency markets. The rise in the domestic price of gold was totally disproportionate to the rise in its international price. In view of this bullish trend in the international and domestic markets and the unsettled nature of the gold markets in India and consequent spurt in speculative and other undesirable activities, Government had directed the Reserve Bank of India to suspend the auctions from 26-10-1978.

Government has already set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Governor, R.B.I. to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make suitable recommendations to the Government.

बम्बई में जनता होटल खोलने की अनुमति

2802. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :**

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन नगरों तथा पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ और जिनको जनता होटल खोलने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) बम्बई में जनता होटल खोलने के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों ने आवेदनपत्र दिये हैं;

(ग) जनता होटलों का प्रस्तावित डिजाइन क्या है और होटल में प्रत्येक कमरे के लिए कितनी राशि ली जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या राजधानी में ऐसे होटल खोले गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री

(श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) गैर-सरकारी सेक्टर में जनता होटल की स्थापना करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई इजाजत लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। किन्तु जनता होटलों का निर्माण, अगर वे केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की सूची में शामिल होना चाहें तो सरकार द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली गाइडलाइंस के अनुरूप ही किया जाना चाहिए। तथापि, गैर-सरकारी उद्यमकर्ताओं से 41 छूटाछ प्राप्त हुई हैं। जबकि इनमें से अधिकांश ने जनता होटल स्कीम से संबंधित सामान्य सूचना मांगी है तो अन्य उद्यमकर्ताओं ने ऐसे होटलों के निर्माण के लिए

वित्तिय तथा अन्य प्रोत्साहनों की उपलब्धता के बारे में विशिष्ट सूचना जाननी चाहिए। स्कीम की मुख्य गाइडलाइन्ज संबंधित पार्टियों को भिजवा दी गई हैं। प्राप्त हुई राज्यवार पूछताछों का ब्योरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रत्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या—3008/78]

(ख) बम्बई से केवल 5 पूछताछ प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें बम्बई में जनता होटलों की स्थापना के बारे में सूचना मांगी है।

(ग) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने 50 से लेकर 1250 बैड वाले जनता होटलों के प्रोटोटाइप माडल यूनिट तैयार कराने के लिए एक डिजाइन प्रतियोगिता प्रारम्भ की है। डिजाइनों के शीघ्र ही चुन लिए जाने की संभावना है। जनता होटलों में प्रदान किए जाने वाले आवास को कम टैरिफों पर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ताकि कम से कम साधनों वाले स्वदेशी और विदेशी पर्यटक भी इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकें।

(घ) दिल्ली में 1250 बैड वाले एक जनता होटल का निर्माण शुरू हो गया है। 1980-81 तक विविध चरणों में होटल का निर्माण पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम

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Excise on Aerated Water

2/ RI BIRENDRA PRASAD:
Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) what is the Direct Excise being levied on aerated water and what is the indirect excise levied on ingredients of aerated water industry;

(b) what is the excise levied on beer and hard liquor and what is the

indirect excise on the raw material used by these industries;

(c) whether the Ministry intend to attract consumers to soft drinks by lowering the excise and having a substantial price difference between aerated water and gin or beer;

(d) is it true that in Bombay 200 ml. of aerated water is more expensive than 200 ml. of gin drink or country liquor drink (properly diluted); and

(e) if so, does it not go against the policy of prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Sir, excise duties levied on aerated waters as such and on its ingredients are:—

(i) 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty on aerated waters charged with Carbondioxide but containing no other ingredients.

(ii) 25 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of basic duty on first 50 lakh bottles of soft drinks not containing extracts of cola nuts cleared in a financial year on or behalf of a manufacturer and 55 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of basic duty on clearances thereafter.

(iii) 55 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty on soft drinks containing extracts of cola nuts.

(iv) No excise duty on clearances upto Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year provided the clearances during the preceding financial year on or behalf of a manufacturer did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs in terms of value.

The incidence of Excise duty on crown corks, sugar, carbondioxide and bottles over 1000 bottles is as under:—

Crown Corks	about Rs. 20 to Rs. 21.
Sugar	about Rs. 7.59 to Rs. 16.45 (depending upon the variety of the beverage).
Carbondioxide	about Rs. 0.92 to 8.82 (depending upon the variety of the beverage).
Bottles	about Rs. 0.85 to 0.95 since bottles are reusable).

(b) Excise Duty on Beer and Liquor are levied by State Governments; duties levied by different State Governments on beer and hard liquor differ from State to State. No precise data is readily available on the "indirect" excise on the raw materials used by beer/liquor industry.

(c) No such proposal is presently with this Ministry for active consideration.

(d) No, Sir. The price of 200 ml. of country liquor is reported to be Rs. 2.05; and in respect of 200 ml. of gin it is said to range between Rs. 6.11 to Rs. 8.88. These are higher than the price of 200 ml. of aerated waters.

(e) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

Complaints of overcharging in Hotels Janpath and Lodhi

2804. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the managements of Hotel Janpath and Hotel Lodhi have been receiving complaints from their customers for overcharging and incorrect billing of costs;

(b) if so, whether several employees have been warned in this respect of the managements;

(c) if so, the details of both the above two parts;

(d) whether Government are proposing to put up NCR Machine in these two hotels for proper accounting and billing on customers and patrons; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK). (a) to (c). On an average about 1000 bills and 400 bills are prepared per day in hotels Janpath and Lodhi respectively. Every effort is made to prepare the bills correctly. However, in a few cases incorrect billing occurs due to either oversight or rush of work. Such bills are rectified/settled on receiving verbal complaints from the guests. A few complaints have been received in writing during 1978 so far.

The concerned employees have been warned to be more careful in doing their work.

(d) and (e). The question of mechanisation of billing/accounting works in these two hotels is under consideration of the I.T.D.C. A decision will be taken after evaluating the merits and demerits of NCR and indigenous machines.

Take over of Places included in Buddhist complex in Central Sector

2806. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up in the Central sector places of international importance included in the Buddhist complex; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to develop places of interest of Buddhist pilgrims at Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda in Bihar; and at Sravasti, Kushinagar and Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh. To be in with, master plans (land use plans) of these centres have been prepared, based on which tourist facilities such as accommodation, reception centres, shopping areas etc. are to be developed. Environmental planning will also be undertaken so as to ensure conservation of the natural surroundings and characteristics of the place. The basic infrastructure such as land, water supply, electricity and some of the accommodation facilities would be provided in the State sector.

Dry port in Assam

2807. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consulting Engineering Services (India) Private Limited, which was entrusted with the work of preparation of a feasibility report for a Dry Port in Assam, has recommended "PANDU" for location of the Dry Port;

(b) if so, whether a Dry Port is to be set up in the North Eastern Region as part of a programme to set up three Dry Ports in the country; and

(c) what is Government's decision on the Consulting Firms recommendation mentioned in part (a) and what are the proposed location of the other two Dry Ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a)

to (c). No decision has been taken so far to set up three dry ports in the country. We have recently been informed by the Assam Government that they have had a feasibility report for a dry port in Assam prepared through the Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd. They have further mentioned that according to this report, the setting up of a Dry Port at Gauhati is justified. Details of the findings of this report have not so far been furnished to us.

Dereservation of Grade IX vacancies of S.C./S.T. in Delhi Region of Indian Airlines

2808. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Grade IX vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Delhi region of Indian Airlines have been dereserved, and filled by non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates during the current year;

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor;

(c) whether the same procedure has been adopted in filling Grade IX vacancies in Telecommunication Section of Delhi Region in Indian Airlines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Some vacancies had to be dereserved, as no eligible Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates were available in the next below grade, and carried forward for being filled later according to the laid down instruction.

(c) and (d). As no Grade IX vacancies have been filled in Telecommunication Section of Delhi, the question of following the same procedure does not arise.

Unauthorised Deposits in Foreign Banks

2809. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facts about unauthorised deposit in the foreign Banks by a number of firms have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, details thereon; and

(c) firms involved in the matter and action proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The question presumably refers to action taken by the Enforcement Directorate in Indore in November, 1978 which was reported in a section of the press. The Enforcement Directorate conducted investigations against eleven parties at Indore and as a result documents including Foreign Exchange U.S. \$ 250, £ 64 and Tanzanian Shilling 5 were seized and obtained. Preliminary scrutiny of the documents and investigations made indicate that some persons associated with some firms in Indore have deposits in foreign banks. *Prima-facie* these deposits appear to be unauthorised and violative of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Investigations in these cases are in progress, and for this reason, it may be premature at this stage to disclose the names and further details.

गुजरात के बनासकांठा और मेहसना जिलों में देना बैंक की ऋण योजना

2810. श्री मोतीभाई ¹ आर० चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात के बनासकांठा और मेहसना जिलों के लिये देना बैंक एक लीड बैंक है और क्या इसने लोगों को ऋण देने के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई है; यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस अवधि के दौरान किन-किन कामों के लिये ऋण की कितनी कितनी राशि दी जायेगी;

(ख) इन दोनों जिलों में अब तक भत्तवार कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या इन जिलों में सहकारी डेरियों अच्छी तरह चल रही हैं, पशुपालन से लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है और प्राइमरी दुग्ध सोसाइटियों के माध्यम से ऋण सुविधापूर्वक वसूल किया जा सकता है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या अधिक उत्पादन करने और गासानी से ऋण देने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा;

(घ) पशुपालन के लिये अब तक कितना ऋण दिया गया है और उसके लिये कितने का प्रावधान किया गया है;

(ङ) निर्धारित समय में उसकी क्रियान्विति के लिये बैंक ने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(च) पशुपालन के अतिरिक्त अन्य क्षेत्रों में कितना ऋण दिया गया है और भविष्य के लिए कितने का प्रावधान किया गया है तथा इसकी क्रियान्विति के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से (च). देना बैंक ने जो कि गुजरात के बनासकांठा और मेहसना जिलों के लिए लीड बैंक है, इन दो जिलों के लिए तीन-वर्षीय जिला ऋण योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। बनासकांठा जिले के लिए ऋण योजना

वर्ष 1977-78 से 1979-80 (जुलाई-जून) के लिए है। मेहसाणा जिले की योजना तीन वर्षों या नि 1978-80 की अवधि के लिए है। इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ऋण फैलाव का प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रवार वितरण तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए निर्धारित समय विवरण में दिया गया है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये संख्या L T—3009/78]

ऋण योजनाओं अप्रैल, 1978 में प्रारम्भ की गई थीं। देना बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि बनासकांठा जिले के लिए सभी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के बारे में कार्यान्वयन में वर्ष 1977-78 (जुलाई-जून) तक हुई प्रगति के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। मेहसाणा जिले के बारे में आंकड़े, केवल देना बैंक की शाखाओं के बारे में तुरन्त उपलब्ध है। ये आंकड़े निम्न सारिणी में दिये गये हैं:—

जिला ऋण योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्षेत्र	बनासकांठा जिला (सभी वित्तीय संस्थाएं) (जुलाई 1977- जून 1978)	मेहसाणा जिला (देना बैंक) (जून, 1978 जून 1978)
कृषि	470.86	32.50
डेयरी	2.87	2.67
छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	15.30	7.70
अन्य	41.80	32.59
जोड़	530.83	75.46

पालणपुर तथा मेहसाणा जिलों में सहकारी डेरियां अच्छी प्रकार से चल रही हैं। डेरियां, लोगों को रोजगार देती हैं और बैंक, उन दुग्ध उत्पादकों को जो कि दुग्ध उत्पादक सोसाइटियों के सदस्य हैं ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। वसूली भी इन सोसाइटियों के माध्यम से की जाती है। बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि डेरियों के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, दुधराक जानवरों के लिए अधिक ऋण प्रदान किया जा सकता है।

Auditors in Indian Audit and Accounts Department

2811. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons with high academic qualifications and background are recruited as Auditors in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and retire in the same post without any promotion during their entire service career for the simple reason that they have not passed purely non-obligatory departmental

examination called the S.A.S. Examination conducted by the authorities of the said department; if so, what steps have been taken to remove this anomaly; and

(b) whether the S.A.S. Examination which is not conducted by the U.P.S.C. is being used by the authorities concerned as a clever device to suppress and deny promotional avenues to the vast majority of the Audit employees and to the detriment of able, experienced, meritorious and senior employees of the department which causes wide-spread heart-burning, discontentment and frustration amongst the employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Graduates are recruited to the post of Auditors. Twenty percent of the Auditors who cannot pass the S.A.S. examination are eligible to be promoted as Selection Grade Auditors after rendering ten years service. Passing of the S.A.S. Examination is a pre-condition for promotion as Section Officer. There is no anomaly in the system of recruitment and promotion in the Indian Audit and Accounts Deptt.

(b) No, Sir. The S.A.S. Examination is intended to ensure professional competence in the field of accounting and audit. The examination is conducted centrally by the Comptroller and Auditor General. It provides equal opportunity to all to enter the Supervisory cadre of Section Officers and is an objective criterion for regulating promotions.

Evasion of Central Excise Duty by M/s. Jaypore Sugar Company Ltd.

2812. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why prosecution was not launched against M/s. Jaypore Sugar Company Limited, Chagallu and their management when serious case

of fraud and evasion of Central Excise Duty to the tune of several lakhs of rupees was proved and a penalty of rupees six lakhs was imposed besides duty of Rs. 2.68 lakhs by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, when in very petty cases it is done so;

(b) whether duty and penalty under reference has been realised from the Company, if not, why not, and what effective steps have been taken by the Central Excise Authorities; and

(c) what effective action has been taken against staff concerned who acted and abetted in collusion with the Company in fraud and evasion of duty, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Evasion of excise duty by M/s. Jaypore Sugar Company Limited, Chagallu, during the period from January, 1972 to June, 1972, was detected on 24-7-1972. Since the proceedings against the Company had been dropped in the Order-in-Original passed by the Collector of Central Excise, Guntur on 23-10-1974, the question of prosecuting the Company and its management did not arise at that stage. Evasion of duty was established in the Order-in-Review passed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs on 6.1.1978. In view of the provisions of section 40 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (No. 1 of 1944) as in force at the material time, prosecution proceedings had become barred by time under the Act when the Board passed the Order-in-Review. However, the question of prosecuting the Company and its management under any other relevant law is under consideration.

(b) The Company has filed an application for revision to the Government of India under Section 36(1) of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 against the Board's Order-in-Review dated 6-1-1978. The Company has also filed a stay petition against the

recovery of the penalty of Rs. six lakhs imposed against it in the Order-in Review. Pending decision on the stay petition, the Government has directed that the recovery of the penalty thus imposed need not be insisted upon. The duty amount involved in the case was not demanded separately but was taken into consideration by the Central Board of Excise and Customs while adjudging the quantum of penalty. Therefore, the question of realising duty does not arise.

(c) Disciplinary action against the then Collector of Central Excise, Guntur, who had dropped the proceedings against the Company, has been initiated and a charge-sheet has been issued to him.

System of Compounding interest in Cases of Loans Advanced by Commercial Banks

2813. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial banks are following the system of compounding interest in cases of loans advanced by them;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India will issue suitable instructions to those banks to do away with that system in respect of loans/advances sanctioned to the weaker sections of the society such as, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, village artisans etc.;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHR. H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has advised commercial banks that in the case of agricultural advances they should not compound in-

terest on current dues. Bank may, however, compound interest on overdue loans at yearly intervals.

On other types of loans they may compound interest with quarterly/longer rests.

Negotiations of Employees Union of L.I.C. with Management

2814. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. Management had assured the Employees Unions during the negotiations held on 23rd August, 1978 that the negotiations shall be reconvened in the last week of September, 1978;

(b) the reasons why the negotiations were not started as promised; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avert the protest strike action by the employees by observing two hours strike on 10th November, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). During the negotiations held by the management of the LIC with the employees union in August, 1978, the LIC had made some suggestions for the consideration of the Unions. The Unions were advised to consider the suggestions and submit their proposals. No definite date for resumption of negotiations was fixed. As the response of the Unions was not favourable, negotiations could not be resumed. In this situation, the L.I.C. or the Government could not take any steps to avoid the strike action.

**इण्डिया पेपर एण्ड पल्प
कम्पनी लि०, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पाद
शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर
का भुगतान**

2815. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इण्डिया पेपर एण्ड पल्प कम्पनी लि०, 8, क्लाइव रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि अदा की है और इस लेखे में उन पर कितनी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से लेकर आज तक उसमें लगाई गई पूंजी का वर्ष-वार बरीरा क्या है और उसमें कितने भागीदार हैं और इन भागीदारों द्वारा अब तक आयकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापार संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में उनके द्वारा कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और गत तीन वर्षों से उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलफिकारउल्लाह) (क) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा आयकर की कोई रकम अदा नहीं की गई क्योंकि कोई आयकर देय नहीं था। जहां तक सीमा शुल्क का सम्बन्ध है, अदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि आयात कर्ताओं, निर्यात कर्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली के रिकार्ड वर्ष-वार नहीं रखे जाते हैं। इस कम्पनी की तरफ से सीमा शुल्क की बकाया रकम के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी। जहां तक केन्द्रीय

उत्पादन शुल्क का सम्बन्ध है, अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जायेगी और यथासंभव शीघ्र प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) यह पता चलया है कि मैसर्स इंडिया पेपर एण्ड पल्प कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और इस प्रकार इसके भागीदारों के होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 4-4-1918 है और इसमें लगाई गई पूंजी के वर्ष-वार ब्यारे न.चे दिए अनुसार है:—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त होने प्रदत्त पूंजी वाली अधिध के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार (रु० लाखों में)

30-9-1947 से 31-3-1955	30.00
31-3-1956 से 31-2-1959	63.00
31-3-1960 से 31-3-1964	88.20
31-3-1965 से 31-3-1977	123.48

False Court Stamps Racket

2817. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item entitled "False court stamps racket busted" (National Herald dated the 24th October, 1978);

(b) if so, particulars of the country-wide racket of publication of false court stamps for the last 2-1/2 years;

(c) value of the fake stamps sold through the stamp vendors during this period; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to keep watch on similar rackets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The sale of court fee stamps to the public is a State subject. Accordingly the news report referred to in the question was brought to the notice of the Government of Uttar Pradesh who have to take appropriate action in the matter. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is looking into it.

Complaints of Physical Check of M.Ps. at Bombay Airport

2818. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints of physical check of M.Ps. at Bombay airport on 3rd September, 1978 on the plea that the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation had directed them to check M.Ps. physically and thoroughly;

(b) whether Ministers and other high officials are also checked thoroughly;

(c) whether it is not a fact that at several security check posts at the various airports most discriminatory treatment is made to M.Ps. *vis-a-vis* to Ministers and high officials; and

(d) whether Government would see that the M.Ps. are not subjected to such humiliating checks?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, on the 3rd October and not on the 3rd September 1978. According to the existing instructions, all outgoing passengers, both domestic and international, are subject to anti-hijacking and anti-sabotage security checks before boarding the aircraft and no distinction is to be made as between

Ministers, MPs. or high officials. The only exception made is in respect of Ambassadors, and Heads of Missions, such as Charge D' Affairs and Acting High Commissioners.

(c) and (d). The Security staff are required to be courteous and polite while undertaking such checks, which are carried out on departing passengers at airports in the interest of safety of all passengers. In the circumstances, the question of exempting any category, other than Heads of Diplomatic Missions, does not arise.

Probe into Gold so far Auctioned by Reserve Bank of India

2819. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister following allegations of malpractices has ordered a probe into the gold so far auctioned by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the authority appointed to probe into the gold auction;

(c) when the report of probe Committee is likely to be submitted to the Government; and

(d) the nature of allegations as a result of which the probe has been ordered by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). No, Sir.

The checks and scrutiny of accounts prescribed under the Gold Control Act, of those dealers who purchased gold in the auctions have not revealed any serious or large scale malpractices in the transactions.

In view of the bullish trend in the international and domestic markets and the unsettled nature of the gold markets in India and due to the play of speculative activities, the Government directed the Reserve Bank of India on 26th October, 1978 to susoend further auctions. Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor Reserve Bank of India and having on it the Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Finance Secretary, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Chief Economic Adviser and Gold Control Administrator as Members has been constituted to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations as early as possible.

Chokshi Committee Report

2820. SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chokshi Committee Report on Direct Taxation has been submitted to Government;

(b) whether it was treated as Secret Document and if so, how the main contents of the recommendations were published in Newspapers; and

(c) whether Government is to implement the recommendations fully or partly after discussion in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Final Report of the Committee was submitted to the Government on 3rd October, 1978.

(b) It was not the intention of the Government to treat the Final Report of the Chokshi Committee as a secret document. Copies of the Final Report have been laid on the Table of the House on 5th December, 1978. Prior to that, copies of the summary of observations and recommendations contained in the Final Report were sent to Parliament Library on the 30th Octo-

ber, 1978. Thereafter, copies of the same were released to the Press and distributed among important chambers of commerce, etc.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination and suggestions made by the Hon. Members in regard to these recommendations would be duly considered by the Government.

Employment of SC and ST in Pandyan Bank

2821. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pandyan Bank sponsored by the public sector Indian Overseas Bank has been following the reservation policy employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) have any complaints been received by the Ministry about the policy adopted by the Chairman of the Pandyan Rural Bank giving preference in employment to candidates belonging to the Chairman's community and other forward classes;

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(d) whether the Government would direct this bank to fall in line with the accepted policy of the Government in recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Bank and to give up the discriminatory policy being pursued by the Bank Chairman so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Pandyan Grama Bank has been following the reservation policy in regard to employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) to (d). Only one complaint was received by the Government from the Hon'ble Member himself regarding the

recruitment policy followed by the Pandyan Grama Bank. The Hon'ble Member was informed that the enquiry revealed a sizeable shortfall in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the staff of this bank, one of the factors for this shortfall being non-reporting and resignation of some selected candidates belonging to these communities. Pandyan Grama Bank has recently held a written test exclusively for the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for fulfilling the quota of reserved vacancies. The bank also proposes to draw up a panel of successful candidates for filling up future reserved vacancies.

तीसरी विमान सेवा लागू करना

2822. श्री राघवजी क्या पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी विमान सेवा लागू करने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई ;

(ख) यदि यह सेवा लागू की जाती है तो क्या इसे हानि होगी, यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितनी हानि होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में उनमें तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स अथवा एयर इंडिया के चेयरमैन में कोई मतभेद है, यदि हां, तो उनका झगड़ा क्या है ?

पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क)

मिडवानी समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट की सरकार जांच कर रही है।

(ख) यह विमान के प्रकार, परिचालित किये जाने वाले मार्गों तथा विमान के उपबोध की स्थिति आदि पर निर्भर करेगा और इस बात का पता केवल सरकार द्वारा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर कोई निर्णय ले लेने के बाद ही लग सकेगा।

(ग) देश में तीसरी वायु सेवा के परिचालन की आवश्यकता के बारे में जैसी कि मिडवानी समिति ने सिफारिश की है, ऐसा कोई मतभेद नहीं है।

Advances by Nationalised Banks to Indians Abroad

2823. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some of the nationalised banks have indulged in advances to Indians abroad much beyond the authorization of the Reserve Bank of India and the respective Board of Directors of such Banks;

(b) whether such dealings have been investigated by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India, if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the list of such Banks Sub-A/cs have been investigated (a) State Bank—Branches at Chicago and London (b) Bank of Baroda—Branch at London (c) Allahabad Bank—Branch at London;

(d) whether such unauthorised transactions, though traced were later regularised, if so, who was responsible for such lapses; and

(e) what were the norms and limits fixed by the R.B.I. and the Government for Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Reserve

Bank of India has reported that no instances of advances granted by foreign branches of public sector banks much beyond the limits sanctioned by their respective Boards of Directors or authorised by the Reserve Bank of India have come to its notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reserve Bank of India had, under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 conducted an inspection of the London branches of the State Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda with reference to their position as on 31.12.1974. These reports did not disclose any irregularity of the nature mentioned in part (a) of the question. As regards Chicago branch of the State Bank of India is concerned, this branch has been opened only on 29th December, 1975 and as such it has not yet been inspected by the Reserve Bank of India. As regards Allahabad Bank, it has at present no branch at London.

(d). Does not arise.

(e) Reserve Bank of India has not issued any separate instructions re-

garding the norms and limits for grant of advances by foreign branches of Indian Banks. Since these branches are operating in foreign countries they are subject to the laws of the countries in which they are operating and therefore the norms and practices obtaining in those countries are the main guiding factors in deciding policies and procedures for granting advances by the foreign branches of the Indian banks.

Revenue from Excise Duty on Tobacco

2824. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Excise duty earned on tobacco every year from each of the few producing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): Revenue realised from unmanufactured tobacco from nine important tobacco producing states for the last three years is given below:—

S.No.	Name of the State	Excise Revenue from Unmanufactured tobacco		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
		(Rs. in crores)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.35	15.29	15.20
2	Bihar	10.13	9.04	8.52
3	Gujarat	7.06	7.70	7.45
4	Karnataka	9.29	9.66	9.89
5	Madhya Pradesh	6.34	6.74	7.12
6	Maharashtra	15.13	18.44	18.68
7	Tamil Nadu	5.18	6.26	5.85
8	Uttar Pradesh	13.47	14.50	14.89
9	West Bengal	9.19	10.17	10.84

विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम की धारा 281 (ग) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मागवर्ती सिद्धान्त

2825. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम की धारा 281(ग) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कौन सा मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार है, और

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम की धारा 281(ग) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या मार्गदर्शन सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) इस धारा के नीति सम्बन्धी पहलुओं पर वित्त मंत्रालय भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके विचार करता है। तथापि इस धारा का कार्यान्वयन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में मार्गनिर्देश ये हैं कि भारत से बाहर भेजे जाने वाले सामान पर व्यापार चिन्ह इस्तेमाल करने की स्वीकृति दी जा सकती है। तथापि अपने देश के बाजार में भी केवल कुछ जीवन रक्षक औषधियाँ तथा पौध संरक्षण के काम आने वाली कीट नाशी दवाओं अथवा अन्य रासायनिक पदार्थों के सम्बन्ध में ही व्यापार चिह्नों को इस्तेमाल करने की स्वीकृति दी जाती है। अपने देश के बाजार में अन्य मर्दों के विषय में व्यापार चिह्नों के इस्तेमाल करने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा रही है।

Steps to Improve Production in Public Sector Industries

2826. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether output in the public sector industries is substantially below their installed capacity;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for low output; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to improve the production in public sector industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) According to available information, during 1977-78 out of 131 operating units 70 units achieved capacity utilisation of 75 per cent or more, 33 units between 50 per cent and 75 per cent and 28 units less than 50 per cent.

(b) The following factors have operated as constraints on better capacity utilisation.

- (1) Power shortages, fluctuations and failures
- (2) Inadequacy of raw materials
- (3) Equipment Breakdown and inadequate maintenance
- (4) Lack of balancing equipment
- (5) Inadequacy of demand
- (6) Labour unrest

(7) Low operational and managerial efficiency

(c) Some of the important steps taken to improve capacity utilisation are:

- (1) Diversification of product-mix
- (2) Provision of balancing facilities; modernisation and rehabilitation of plants
- (3) Research & Development
- (4) Export effort for improving demand
- (5) Development of Ancillary units for better supply of components
- (6) Streamlining procedures for import of raw materials/components and capital goods

(7) Increasing labour productivity by providing incentives and adoption of participative style of management

(8) Development of operating skills by training

(9) Improvement of industrial relations and managerial efficiency.

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों में पूंजी-निवेश

2827. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों में कुल पूंजी निवेश की तुलना में राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में कितने प्रतिशत पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) :

31-3-1977 का सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में कुल पूंजी निवेश की तुलना में राजस्थान में सकल अचल परिसम्पत्ति के रूप में 1983 प्रतिशत पूंजी लगी हुई थी ।

... इसमें राज्य के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में लगी पूंजी तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों, जैसे भारतीय तेल निगम, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स आदि की संस्थापनाओं में लगी पूंजी शामिल नहीं है ।

SC/ST Liaison Officers

2828. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers belonging to SC/ST have been appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them were appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4, of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will the Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as par (b) above; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Chapter 15 of the Government... Brochure provides... for appointment of Deputy Secretary in-charge of the Administration/Director, as a Liaison Officer. It is not mandatory to appoint SC/ST Officers as Liaison Officer. However, there are two Scheduled Caste Liaison Officers holding the rank of Director in India Meteorological Department with effect from August 1974 and July 1975 respectively. One of them has been promoted as Deputy Director General from 1977.

(b) The two Officers mentioned in part (a) have given their reports for the year 1975 and 1976 respectively. No defects in the implementation of Government Orders on representation of SC/ST in service were found in these reports and as such no action was required.

(c) Copies of the relevant reports are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3010/78]

Purchasing of Iron Ore by China

2829. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has shown its willingness to purchase more iron ore from India;

(b) if so, whether India had last year supplied iron ore to China;

(c) if so, what was the quantity and the price charged;

(d) whether any further order for iron ore has been received from them; and

(e) whether India has agreed to supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE: IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A trial shipment of about 32,000 tonnes of iron ore was made to China in August, 1978. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Corporation to disclose the price.

(d) and (e). At the invitation of M/s. China National Metals & Minerals Export and Import Corporation, Peking, a delegation composed of representatives of Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India and National Mineral Development Corporation has gone to China to discuss the possibility of having a regular contract, if possible on a long term basis.

MP Chief Minister's visit to Nepal

2831. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of MP, Shri V. K. Sakhlecha visited Nepal recently by a private plane;

(b) whether permission for his visit was given by Government;

(c) whether reasons for his visit were given; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Chief Minister of M.P. visited Nepal between 29th and 30th June 1978 in a State Government owned 'King Air' aircraft;

(b) The aircraft was permitted to fly Delhi-Kathmandu on 29th June 1978, with prior permission from Director General of Civil Aviation Nepal, and the aircraft returned to Delhi on 30th June 1978.

(c) and (d). It was a private visit.

Branches of State Bank of India

282. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the State Bank of India throughout the country;

(b) how many new branches are proposed to be opened during the current year; and

(c) the amount of loan disbursed during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As at the end of September 1978, there were 4879 branches of the State Bank of India functioning in the country.

(b) During the current year (upto end-September 1978) the State Bank of India has opened 211 branches. As on that date the Bank had 348 licences/allotments pending with it.

(c) The outstanding advances of the State Bank of India amounted to Rs. 3413 crores as at the end of March 1978 and Rs. 4068 crores as on November 10, 1978.

International Airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

2833. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras are having full-fledged international airports with all the necessary minimum facilities, instruments, equipments, etc.;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) if not, steps being taken by Government to reach the required levels and standards in the matter; and

(d) total costs thereof and the expected time by which the various requirements will be satisfactorily fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The International Airports have been provided with:

(i) Runway with adequate length and strength for use by aircraft currently operating;

(ii) Taxiways for expeditious and orderly flow of aircraft-traffic;

(iii) Parking bays for accommodating aircraft;

(iv) Terminal buildings for passenger processing;

(v) Rapid Intervention Rescue Vehicles;

(vi) Crash Fire Tenders;

(vii) Visual Approach Slope Indicator System;

(viii) Approach Lighting;

(ix) Runway edge and threshold lights;

(x) Runway end lights;

(xi) Taxiway lighting;

(xii) Apron lighting;

(xiii) Runway taxiway and apron day markings;

(xiv) Wind direction indicator;

(xv) Land direction indicator; and

(xvi) Instrument landing System.

(c) and (d). As development of airports is a continuous process, augmentation of facilities has been planned at an estimated cost of Rs. 84.10 crores during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83.

Proposal to curtail subsidies to generate funds for Rural Backward Areas

2834. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to curtail the subsidies now given in the form of cash and reduction in excise duty and bank interest in order to generate funds for rural and backward areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Some of the subsidies included in the Central Budget are in the nature of direct assistance, such as subsidies for minor irrigation, land development works, agricultural inputs, and animal husbandry schemes for the benefit of the rural population. Subsidies are also paid for the establishment of industrial units in backward areas.

2. Reductions in excise duties are notified with reference to considerations like market conditions, ability of an industry to bear the maximum rate of duty etc. They are not of the nature of subsidies which can be curtailed to generate funds for rural and backward areas.

3. The structure of bank rates has been laid down for different sectors

of economy having regard to all the relevant circumstances including the cost of borrowing. Interest subsidies in the form of cash are given after making specific provision in the Budget.

4. It is the policy of the Government to review the subsidies from time to time and reduce them progressively bearing in mind the effects of such economies on commodity prices and the cost of living.

5. The Committee headed by Shri Vadilal Dagli, which has been set up already would be looking into the system of controls connected to subsidisation and make recommendations about the possibility of moderating or eliminating the system of subsidisation by suitable modifications in the system of controls.

Separation of Accounts from Audit

2835. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of separation of accounts from audit during Emergency has been implemented in full;

(b) the advantages noticed for greater speed in Government activities; and

(c) the defects noticed and how they have been overcome?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir, The scheme of separation of accounts from audit has been implemented in full except in regard to accounting of payment of pensions which continues to be the responsibility of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

(b) The monthly accounts are now available to the Ministries/Departments concerned before the end of the following month and this facilitates better budgetary and expenditure

control. Personal claims of Government employees and retiring Government servants are paid more promptly. The facility of payment of Government dues through Public Sector Banks has also considerably added to the convenience of general public.

(c) No defects have been noticed in the scheme of Departmentalisation of accounts. However, some problems had arisen regarding transfer of account balances by Accountants General, reconciliation of accounts with banks and staffing of the new accounts offices. These are being tackled. Steps are also being taken for speeding up the flow of accounting information for management purposes with a view to making accounts as effective tool of management.

Misuse of Import and Export Licences

2836. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of misuse of import and export licences have been reported to the Government during the year 1977-78 and the first six months of 1978-79;

(b) nature of each of the cases;

(c) names and particulars of the firms and their directors involved in each case;

(d) total amount of money involved in each case; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken on each of the cases so reported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Assurance Sought by British Investors
on Controlling Interest under F.E.R.A.**

2837. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANAPALLI:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARA-
YAN:

Will the minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether British investors have
sought assurance on controlling inte-
rests under the Foreign Exchange Re-
gulation Act;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian
Government; and

(c) whether Indian Government
have been considering their request:

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No re-
quest of this nature has been received
by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**जनता होटलों के निर्माण पर खर्च
की जाने वाली धनराशि**

2838. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री जदीश प्रगसाब माधुर :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा की गई घोषणा
के अनुसार मध्य वर्ग के पर्यटकों को
सस्ती दर पर भोजन और निवास व्यवस्था
करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितने
और कहाँ कहाँ पर जनता होटल बनाये
गये हैं और कितने नये होटल बनाने का
प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) ऐसे होटलों के निर्माण पर
कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जायेगी ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) और
(ख). सरकार ने 300 लाख रुपये
की अनुमानित लागत पर एक 1250-
बैड वाले जनता होटल (अशोक यात्री
निवास) का निर्माण अनुमोदित किया है।
निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है और
1980-81 तक विविध चरणों में होटल
का निर्माण पूरा होने की संभावना है।
छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत चार
महानगरों दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और
मद्रास में तथा अन्य चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर,
जिनका चयन एक सर्वोक्षण करने के बाद
किया जाएगा, साधनों की सुलभता पर
निर्भर रहते हुए, जनता होटलों के निर्माण
का विचार है।

Training of Tourist Guides

2339. SHRI C. N. VISHVA-
NATHAN: Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of establishments
under the Ministry for training of a
competent cadre of tourist guides so
as to stimulate a greater inflow of
tourists in the country; and

(b) the amount invested in such
establishments and the number of
persons trained each year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and
(b). There are no such establishments
and hence no money is invested in
them. Central Department of Tou-
rism however through its Tourist
Offices within India train young men
and women as tourist guides at selec-
ted Tourist Centres only, who work
as approved guides. Since 1955 when
the scheme was started the Depart-
ment has trained 724 guides at 10

selected Tourist Centres, where Government of India Tourist Offices are located. Guide Training Courses are held at these Centres as and when there is demand for more guides.

Guide for Tourists visiting Punjab

2840. SHRI BALAWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has appointed any Guide in Delhi to inform in detail about the important religious, social, historical places of Punjab to the tourists;

(b) if so, what is the number of these people or employees; and

(c) if not why, and do Government have any proposal to appoint such men?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sri. The Punjab Government however, has set up a Tourist Information Centre in the Punjab Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi to disseminate information about the important religious, social historical places of Punjab to the tourists. The staff consists of one Tourist Officer, one Reception Officer and one Guide-cum-Clerk.

The Government of India Tourist Offices within India and overseas also furnish information on places of tourist interest in Punjab.

(c) Since the information about important religious, social, historical places of Punjab are given to tourists by the Punjab Information Centre at Delhi and the Government of India Tourist Offices, the question of ap-

pointment of a guide by the Government of India to give such information does not arise.

Qualifications for Promotion to the Posts of Tax Assistants

2841. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes have created a new cadre of Tax Assistants in the Income-tax Department; and

(b) if so, what are the qualifications required for promotion to the posts of Tax Assistants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The posts are to be filled up entirely by promotion from the cadre of U.D. Clerks, on Selection basis, on the recommendation of a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee, from among those who have rendered a minimum service of three years in that grade in the Department and who have secured at least 40 per cent marks (35 per cent in the case of SC/ST candidates) in the following subjects in the Income-tax Inspectors' Departmental Examination:

1. Income-tax Law-I
2. Income-tax Law-II
3. Other Direct Taxes
4. Office-Procedure.

Development of Eastern Region for Tourism

2842. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that though the Eastern region has got a higher potential for tourism due to varied natural beauties and large

unspoiled tracts left by the modern culture but still the tourism is flourishing in the north whereas it is deteriorating in the eastern region;

(b) is it not due to the failure of Government to persuade Foreign Airlines to touch down at Calcutta airport, the gate way of eastern India; and

(c) if so, what are the active plans of the Government in hand to develop eastern region for Tourism as an Industry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Government are aware of the tourism potential of the Eastern Region and travel to the centres of tourist interest in the region is promoted by the offices of the Department of Tourism in India and overseas through the various publicity media.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposals of the States/Union Territories in the Eastern Region were discussed at the recent State Tourism Ministers Conference which recommended the selection of two tourist centres for development in each State/Union Territory in the country in the Central sector. The details of the schemes for development in the Eastern Region and the relative priorities to be accorded will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. The Department of Tourism has a promotional programme whereby media representatives and travel agents from overseas are invited to India to collect first hand information on the country's tourist attractions/facilities. During 1977-78, 41 such media representatives and 25 travel agents were invited to the Eastern Region, and the 1978-79 programme also includes such visits. A special programme of 10-12 days for promotion of Eastern India by inviting media representatives and travel agents has been planned for Febru-

ary/March 1979 in collaboration with the State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Bihar.

The procedure for permitting foreign tourists to visit Darjeeling, Sikkim, Kaziranga, etc. has also been simplified.

Facilities for Tourists at Sewagram in Wardha District

2843. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Sewagram has been internationally known as tourist centre in Wardha District of Maharashtra State; and

(b) what are the facilities provided at Sewagram for the national as well as international tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Recognising the importance of Sewagram, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 14.77 lakhs towards the construction of a Yatri Niwas. There is a provision of 80 beds in the proposed unit, which would cater to both Indians as well as international tourists. The construction work is in progress.

New Places on Air Map of India

2844. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the new places which will be brought on the Air Map of India during coming two years;

(b) which are the places in Bihar which will be brought on the Air Map during the coming two years;

(c) whether District Purnia will be provided on the Air Route of Indian Air Lines in the near future; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). As the resources of Indian Airlines are fully committed to the existing schedule, the Corporation have no proposal to undertake any new air-links including Purnea. However, the recommendations of a Committee on the operation of third level air services are presently under the consideration of Government. Purnea is one of the 50 centres suggested by the Committee for operation of such services in the first phase.

मूंगफली व तिलहनों का उत्पादन

2845. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क। बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष में मूंगफली व तिलहनों का उत्पादन बहुत कम हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयातित रेपसीड और सोयाबीन तेलों के भाव में भी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में आम वृद्धि होने और कृत्रिम अभाव की स्थिति पैदा होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने खाद्य तेलों की उपलब्धता और उनके मूल्यों में

स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी नहीं । इस समय उपलब्ध अनुमानों से ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता कि चालू वर्ष में मूंगफली और तिलहनों का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले कम होगा ।

(ख) यद्यपि, हाल के महीनों में विश्व की मण्डियों में रेपसीड और सोयाबीन के तेलों के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है । तथापि, इसका देश की आन्तरिक आपूर्ति पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं । फिर भी, 2 दिसम्बर, 1978 से सभी खाद्य तेलों और तिलहनों का आयात केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से करने के आदेश दिये गये हैं । इससे मांग के अनुसार आयात करने, देश में होने वाले उत्पादन और देश के भीतर के मूल्यों का निकटता से परिवीक्षण करना संभव हो सकेगा । देश में तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये भी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

Verification of Soiled Currency Notes at Patna Branch of R.B.I.

2846. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 846 on 21st July, 1978 regarding racket of soiled currency notes and state:

(a) whether verification of soiled currency Notes at Patna Branch of Reserve Bank of India is still continuing;

(b) if not, the result thereof;

(c) whether investigation report from the Police authorities has been received; and

(d) if so, action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Reverification of soiled currency notes at the Patna Branch of the Reserve Bank of India has been completed and it has revealed a shortage of 166 pieces of Hundred Rupee notes of which the total value is Rs. 16,600.

(c) Not yet received.

(d) Departmental action has been instituted against one employee of the bank.

1977-78 में निर्यात किये गये कपड़े, पटसन, इस्पात, इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का मूल्य

2847. श्री उपसेन : क्या बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में कुल कितने मूल्य के कपड़े, पटसन, इस्पात, टक्सटाइल, चीनी, गुड़, इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं आदि का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) किन किन देशों में हमारे बाणिज्य दूतावास हैं ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष किन किन विश्व व्यापार मेलों में भारतीय वस्तुओं का प्रदर्शन किया गया ; उन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया और कितने मूल्य के आर्डर प्राप्त हुए ?

बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ?

विवरण

I. अप्रैल, 1977 से जनवरी, 1978 के दौरान भारत से चुनिन्दा वस्तुओं के निर्यात के मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रमांक	वस्तु	मूल्य लाख रुपयों में
		अप्रैल—जनवरी 1977-78 (अनन्तिम)
1	टैक्सटाइल फैब्रिक्स	22234
2	टैक्सटाइल से बनी अन्य चीजें	29786
3	पटसन से बनी चीजें	19505
4	लीह तथा इस्पात	16788
5	चीनी	1053
6	गुड़ा	6
7	इंजीनियरिंग माल	49933
कुल योग (अन्य मदों सहित)		432138

नोट :—1977-78 के पूरे वर्ष के आंकड़े अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

II. उन देशों की सूची जहां भारत के महा बाणिज्य दूतावास अथवा बाणिज्य दूतावास हैं ।

क. महा कांसुलावास

1 आस्ट्रेलिया

- 2 कनाडा
- 3 दुबाई
- 4 जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य
- 5 इण्डोनेशिया
- 6 जापान
- 7 मान मेरिनो
- 8 मिस्र का अरब गणराज्य
- 9 संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका
- 10 सावियत संघ
- 11 स्वीटजरलैंड
- 12 तंजानिया

ख. कांसुलावास

- 13 अफगानिस्तान
- 14 बर्मा
- 15 ईरान
- 16 इराक
- 17 थाइलैंड

ग. अवैतनिक महा कांसूल तथा अवैतनिक कांसूल

- 18 जिबूती
- 19 बेल्जियम
- 20 डेनमार्क
- 21 जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य
- 22 यूनान
- 23 इटली
- 24 पैराग्वाए
- 25 पोलैण्ड
- 26 स्पेन

- 27 सूडान
- 28 सियरा लिओन
- 29 संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका
- 30 उरुग्वाए

III. 1977-78 में हुए उन व्यापार मेलों को बराने वाला विवरण जहां भारतीय माल प्रदर्शित किया गया, इन मेलों के दौरान पूरा किया गया कुल कारोबार तथा किया गया कुल व्यय

(क) गत वर्ष हुए उन व्यापार मेलों के नाम जिनमें भारतीय माल प्रदर्शित किया गया :

- 1 भारतीय व्यापार प्रदर्शनी, कुआलालम्पुर अप्रैल, 10-20 1977
- 2 मिलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, मिलान अप्रैल, 14-23, 1977
- 3 द्वितीय एशियन फेयर, मेलबोर्न (ऑस्ट्रेलिया) मई, 20-28 1977
- 4 प्रोडक्शन शो, टोरंटो, मई, 16-20, 1977
- 5 पोजनान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, पोजनान, जून 12-20, 1977
- 6 दार-ए-सलेम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, तंजानिया अगस्त, 1-9, 1977
- 7 भांजम्बिक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, मोजम्बिक, अगस्त, 27 से सितम्बर 11, 1977
- 8 तेहरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, तेहरान, सितम्बर, 14 से अक्टूबर, 1977

9. बनों घाटम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बनों,
सितम्बर 14-22, 1977
10. डेनरेव घाटम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला,
सितम्बर 9-18, 1977
11. बगदाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला,
बगदाद अक्तूबर, 1-15, 1977
12. इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मॉटेरियल्स,
डोरंटी, अक्तूबर, 1977
13. लीमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, लीमा
जनवरी, 19-27, 1978
14. खारतूम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, सूडान,
जनवरी, 19-27, 1978
15. त्रिपोली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, त्रिपोली,
मार्च, 1-20, 1978
16. काहिरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, काहिरा,
मार्च, 11-25, 1978
17. लिपजिक स्प्रिंग फेयर, लिपजिक,
मार्च 12-19, 1978

ख. पूरा किया गया कुल कारोबार—

15,8402 करोड़ रु०

ग. हुआ कुल व्यय

1.6 करोड़ रु०

Financial Aid to Gujarat

2848. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Gujarat has written to him for financial aid to check salinity ingress along the Saurashtra Coastal line; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Report of the High Level Committee appointed by the Government of Gujarat to examine the problems of salinity in gress along the coastal areas of Saurashtra which has been received on November 18, 1978, is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation with a view to explore the possibilities of posing this project for financial and/or technical assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources.

Income Tax raids on premises of family engaged in Sweet Meat Business

2849. SHRI M. KALYANASUN-DARAM:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income tax department conducted a series of raids on more than 50 business and residential premises of a family engaged in sweet meat business in the capital;

(b) if so, the details regarding name of the family; exact amount of unaccounted cash and other documents seized;

(c) whether their bank lockers were opened by the raiding officials;

(d) if so, the details of the materials seized therefrom; and

(e) whether any prosecution has been launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (e). Income-tax authorities searched 26 premises and also inspected the contents of 7 bank lockers belonging to Shri Bhim Sen and members of his family and also some others, engaged in sweet meat business, in November, 1978.

Besides books of account and documents, cash amounting to Rs. 4,41,589 and Fixed Deposit receipts for Rs. 70,000 were seized. Jewellery worth Rs. 39,420 was also seized from the bank lockers since it appeared to be unaccounted.

It is too early to decide whether prosecution of any of the persons concerned would be necessary or justified on the evidence available. Action as may be warranted will be taken on the basis of investigations which are in progress.

Import of consumer items

2850. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that indiscriminate imports of large varieties of consumer items including edible oils, synthetic and cotton fibres, cement and coal are draining our foreign exchange reserves and discouraging domestic production,

(b) if so, what are the reasons to permit this extravagance in imports; and

(c) steps taken to control the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c): Imports of edible oils, synthetic fibres, cement and coking coal have been permitted to meet essential domestic requirements which could not be met from indigenous production. The Import Policy has already banned import of such consumer goods as are not identified therein individually.

Business of L.I.C.

2851. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rural business of the total national business of the Life Insurance Corporation in 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Life Insurance Corporation to reach the rural masses and have any targets been fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The desired information is as under:—

Year	Rural new business as percentage of total new business in India	
	In terms of policies assured.	In terms of sum assured.
1976-77	33.4	27.5
1977-78	30.8	24.7

(b) The steps taken by the L.I.C. to promote business in rural areas include the following:—

- (1) Evolution of the concept of 'Bima Gram' whereby intensive activity is undertaken in selected areas so as to cover the largest possible population by life insurance.
- (2) Socio economic surveys in selected rural areas to identify the needs of the rural people and their attitude towards life insurance.
- (3) Fixing separate targets for rural business for each Division.

The L.I.C. is considering the adoption of a scheme of financed agents for more effective canvassing and servicing of business in rural areas.

Travel Agents found guilty of luring innocent job seekers to West Asia, Europe and South East Asia

2852. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a racket of luring innocent job-seekers to West Asia, Europe and South-East Asia by unscrupulous travel agents during an intensive drive launched against such elements recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the cities and the names of such travel agents who were found guilty and whether some documents have also been found with such agents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Searches carried out recently by the Directorate of Enforcement of some foreign bound passengers and the accompanying travel agents at the airports at Delhi and Calcutta and the searches conducted simultaneously at the residential and office premises of the travel agents concerned at Delhi, Jullundur, Chandigarh and Calcutta had resulted in the seizure of large number of incriminating documents and foreign currency, indicating violations of different provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Available evidence indicates that these travel agents of Delhi and Punjab had been indulging in irregular recruitment of persons as technicians and labourers in countries abroad and arranging for their passage in violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Adjudication proceedings/further enquiries in these cases are in progress, and, for this reasons, it may be premature, at this stage, to disclose the names and further details.

Payment of Income-tax by M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s. Amber Tours (Pvt.) Ltd.

2853. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the initial investment at the time of starting the business by M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s. Amber Tours Private Ltd., C-42, Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) how much profit these firms have earned and raised their capital since then;

(c) how much income-tax has been paid by their owners so far to the Government; and

(d) whether any cases of embezzlement have been registered against these firms and if so, what action was been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Initial Investment as per Income-tax Records.

M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours.
Rs. 18,202. 11p.

M/s. Amber Tours (P)
Ltd. Paid up capital
Rs. 40,00 in 1974-75.

(b) Profit earned by the two concerns as per Income-tax Records.

A. Y.	M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours		M/s. Amber Tours (P) Ltd.	
	Rs		Rs.	
1972-73	3210			
1973-74	8809		..	
1974-75	17198		1164	
1975-76	23566		6430	
1976-77	27862		13100	
1977-78	10916		7615	
1978-79	20848		2475	

The capital accretion of two concern is under:

M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours Capital Accounts as on 31st March, 1978 is Rs. 1,44,775. M/s. Amber Tours (P) Limited's capital as on 30th June, 1977 is Rs. 1,00,000.

(c) Income-tax paid

A.Y.	M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours	M/s. Amber Tours (P) Limited.
	Rs.	Rs.
1972-73	2548	
1973-74		..
1974-75	1115	10147
1975-76	3110	9600
1976-77	5687	8941
1977-78	6896	7500
1978-79	15686	17655

(d) We have no information.

Fraud in Banks

2854. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of fraud in banks involving lakhs of rupees in Delhi and elsewhere have come to light during October-November, 1978;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against culprits;

(d) number of such frauds made since April, 1977 in various banks in various parts of the country;

(e) the amount involved in such frauds; and

(f) whether the inter-State and International gangs are operating in such frauds; if so, the action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India have reported that during the period 1st October 1978 to 20th November 1978 there have been 201 frauds involving a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs (approx.) in the commercial banks in the country. Out of these, 18 frauds involving a sum of Rs. 4.72 lakhs related to banks in Delhi. The banks hold internal enquiry immediately on detection of a fraud and deterrent action is taken against the staff concerned, if their involvement is proved. Depending upon the nature and magnitude of the fraud, banks also hand over such cases to local police or CBI. Out of 201 cases, 89 cases have been reported to the police authorities and in 15 cases culprits have already been arrested. Police investigation is in progress in all the cases reported to the police.

(d) and (e). During the period 1st April, 1977 to 30th September 1978, 1,896 frauds involving a sum of Rs. 89.5 lakhs in the various banks in the country have been reported to Reserve Bank of India. However the amounts involved in the frauds do not necessarily represent loss to the Banks.

(f) Government have no information about the existence of inter-state or international gang operating in such frauds.

Note: The term "bank frauds" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of account, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities etc.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा हिन्दी में घोषणा

2855. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा उड़ानों की जानकारी देने के लिये सरल हिन्दी का उपयोग करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही की गई है जिससे घोषणाओं को सरल और समझने योग्य बनाया जा सके ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी का उपयोग करने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या विमान परिचारिकाओं को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये भी कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Officers went Abroad to augment Tourist Inflow

2856. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in the Department of Tourism and Public Sector Organisations thereunder who went abroad during last 24 months, the period of their visits, the countries visited, the purpose of the visits and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) the concrete effects noticed towards augmenting tourist inflow as a result of such visits?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Nine Officers of the Department of Tourism under took overseas visits during the period December 1976—November 1978. The period of the visits varied from 1 to 20 days and the countries visited were Bangladesh, U.S.A., Hong Kong, Australia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, France, U.K., Switzerland, Pakistan, Spain, Singapore, Mexico and Iran. The purpose of these visits was primarily to attend various meetings/conferences of international organisations such as World Tourism Organisation and its Commission for South Asia, Pacific Area Travel Association, World Bank, American Society of Travel Agents as well as to promote the PATA 73 Convention which was held in New Delhi in January 1978. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,22,991 excluding free transportation when availed of.

Ten Officers of the India Tourism Development Corporation undertook overseas visits during the same period. The period of visits varied from 4 to 30 days. The countries visited were Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Japan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, United Arab Republic, U.K., France, Germany, Switzerland, Kuwait, Iran, U.S.S.R., Austria, U.S.A., Mexico, Australia and Italy. The purpose of these visits was to market I.T.D.C. hotels and services, offer consultancy services, study tourist facilities and attend meetings/conferences of international organisations connected with tourism. The total expenditure incurred on these visits was Rs. 3,19,406.00 excluding free transportation when availed of.

(b) India is a member of international organisations such as the World Tourism Organisation and its commission for South Asia, the Pacific Area Travel Association etc. which are directly involved in the promotion and development of tourism throughout the world. To derive any benefit from

such membership, active participation in the deliberations of these organisations is required. It would be difficult to quantify the actual number of tourists resulting from participation by the Department of Tourism and I.T.D.C. officials in the meetings of such international organisations. However, the sustained and very considerable growth in tourist arrivals over the past several years and the resultant foreign exchange earnings for the country are indications of the benefits achieved through the overall promotional policy.

Adverse Repercussions on India's Export Earnings due to Decline in External Value of U.S. Dollar

2857. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are concerned over the adverse repercussions on India's export earnings of the steady decline in the external value of the U.S. Dollar;

(b) the details regarding the percentage of the country's export trade which is being transacted in dollars; and

(c) the details regarding the positive steps Government have taken to strengthen the exchange value of the dollar particularly in relation to the German Mark and the Japanese Yen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) In a regime of floating exchange rates, fluctuation in the value of rupee vis-a-vis foreign currencies is inherent. The variation in the value of rupee-vis-a-vis U.S. dollar is a part of this system. However, the emerging situation is kept under constant observation in the light of basic objectives of our ex-

change rate policy of strengthening the viability of India's external payments. Accordingly, as and when necessary, suitable remedial measures are undertaken including adjustments in the exchange value of the rupee with reference to a "basket" of selected number of currencies which are India's major trading partners.

(b) It is not possible to give precisely the percentage of the country's export trade transacted in dollars. Even within a year the proportion could vary from time to time and from product to product. Tentative estimates of overall percentage of country's export trade, transacted in terms of dollars to total export trade, on an average, vary around 40-50 per cent.

(c) The question of strengthening the exchange value of the dollar in relation to the German Mark and the Japanese Yen essentially concerns the U.S. and other concerned Governments.

Assistance under Export Promotion

2858. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the goods for which Government are giving assistance under export promotion; and

(b) the details of assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Broadly, the export products which receive Import Replenishment cover the following product groups:

Engineering goods.

Chemicals & Allied products.

Plastics.

Leather and leather goods and other animal products.

Sports goods.

Fish and fish products.

Foods.

Handicrafts.

Cashew Kernels.

Tobacco & Tobacco products.

Textiles.

Cinematograph films (exposed).

Coir products.

Natural fibre products.

Readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear.

Gem & jewellery.

Stainless Steel products.

Miscellaneous export products.

Selected export products covered by some of the above product groups receive cash compensatory support also at varying rates.

(b) The main forms of assistance made available to Indian exporters under the various export promotion schemes are:

(i) Import Replenishment.

(ii) Cash Compensatory Support including air freight subsidy for leather goods and bidis.

(iii) Financial assistance from Marketing Development Assistance Fund.

(iv) Export credit at concessional rate of interest.

(v) Income tax concession on export promotion expenditure.

(vi) release of foreign exchange for export promotion activities under the Blanket Permit Scheme of Reserve Bank of India.

(vii) Institutional assistance through various export promotion organisations such as Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Trade Development Authority, Trade Fair Authority, Export Inspection Council etc.

Beef served in ITDC Hotels

2859. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that beef is served in hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation and other hotels run by private sector; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken so far or propose to take to stop this practice in view of the feeling of large number of Indian people?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU. SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No beef preparations are served in any of the India Tourism Development Corporation's establishments. Certain hotels in the private sector may be serving beef. However, the Department of Tourism does not control menu items of hotels/restaurants.

(b) The subject of preservation, protection and improvement of stock comes under Entry 15 of List II of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution and as such it is a State subject. The Centre has advised the State Governments in the matter from time to time. The enforcement of provisions of the law pertaining to cow slaughter falls within the purview of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

मध्य प्रदेश के प्रचार साहित्य पर्यटन केन्द्र

2860. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटन केन्द्रों में प्रचार के उद्देश्य से कोई प्रचार साहित्य विकसित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है तथा यह साहित्य किन स्थानों के लिये है ; और

(ग) यह प्रकाशित सामग्री कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगी ?

रयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). पर्यटक प्रचार साहित्य तैयार करना पर्यटन विभाग का एक धारावाहिक कार्यक्रम है और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक प्रकाशित साहित्य में भोपाल, खजुराहो, ग्वालियर, इन्दौर, वाघकेस, जबलपुर, कान्हा नेशनल पार्क, मण्डू, पचमढी, सांची, शिवपुरी, विदिशा, उज्जैन आदि को सम्मिलित किया गया है । चालू वर्ष के कार्यक्रम में भोपाल, सांची तथा मण्डू पर एक फोल्डर तथा एक भोपाल-मण्डू-सांची संबंधी और दूसरी खजुराहो संबंधी सूचना निर्देशिकाएं शामिल हैं । इस वर्ष प्रकाशनाधीन अन्य सामान्य तथा विषयक (थिमैटिक) फोल्डरों में मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटक रुचि के अन्य स्थान भी शामिल होंगे ।

Tax Arrears against Companies connected with Monopoly Houses

2861. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies connected with the 75 monopoly business houses;

(b) what is the total arrears of income-tax, wealth-tax and gift tax against these companies till date; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far to recover these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) It appears that the 75 monopoly houses referred to in the Question are those shown in the Report of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission. However, in the light of the present Industrial Licensing Policy only undertakings which are registered under Section 26(2) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and are covered by sub-sections 20(a)(i) and 20(a)(ii) of the Act are considered as large industrial houses. On the basis of presently available information, there were 1084 such concerns belonging to 80 large industrial houses. These exclude single large undertakings, dominant undertakings and undertakings whose management has been taken over by Government.

(b) The information is not available in respect of all such companies and its collection will take considerable time. However, information in respect of companies wherein, as on 31-3-78, gross income tax arrears exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs in each case, gross wealth-tax arrears exceeded Rs. 50,000 in each case or gross gift tax arrears exceeded Rs. 25,000 in each case is readily available. According to such information, as on 31-3-78, the gross income-tax demands outstanding against 45 such companies amounted to Rs. 22.92 crores, the corresponding net arrears being Rs. 11.65 crores, the gross wealth-tax demands outstanding against one such company as on 31-3-78 amounted to Rs. 0.96 lakhs. There was no such case wherein any gift tax demand in excess of Rs. 25,000 was on 31-3-78. The information in respect of wealth-tax and gift-tax excludes the information relating to 11 Commissioners of wealth-tax and 12 Commissioners of Gift-tax, reports from whom are not available.

(c) The Department has attached the highest priority to the recovery/reduction of tax arrears during the

current financial year. In a few of the cases referred to in part (b) of the reply, the demand had not fallen due for payment while in some others the demands are in dispute. Steps have been taken to expedite the disposal of the pending appeals etc. in these cases. Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are being taken from time to time by the authorities concerned to collect/recover the outstanding taxes in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Direct Taxes Laws.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, पटना में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी

2862. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय समाधान रिजर्व बैंक, पटना और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, पटना

में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या पद-वार कितनी है और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1977 से उक्त बैंकों में इन विभिन्न पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नतियां दी गई और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) 30-6-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार सूचना नीचे दी जा रही है :

	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक			भारतीय स्टेट बैंक		
	कुल	अ०जा०	अनु० ज०जा०	कुल	अ०जा०	अनु० ज०जा०
अधिकारी	145	1	1	1928	12	7
लिपिक	657	77	49	4789	239	105
अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी	374	64	17	2438	244	49

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा 1-1-77 से 30-6-77 तक के अवधि के दौरान पदोन्नत किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों की संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार थी:—

(1) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक, पटना :—

	कुल	अ०जा०	अनु०अ०जा०
लिपिक वर्ग से अधिकारी वर्ग में . . .	22	—	—
लिपिक वर्ग के भीतर . . .	46	4	2
अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी वर्ग के भीतर . . .	7	1	—
(2) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, पटना :—			
स्टाफ आफीसर ग्रेड I . . .	6	—	—
स्टाफ आफीसर ग्रेड II . . .	8	—	—
स्टाफ आफीसर ग्रेड III . . .	12	—	—
अधिकारी ग्रेड I . . .	62	—	—
अधिकारी ग्रेड II . . .	403	2	1
प्रबन्धन कैशियर . . .	26	—	—
टैक्नीकल अधिकारी (कृषि) . . .	2	1	—
प्रशिक्षण कर्मी अधिकारी (कृषि) . . .	11	—	—

Recruitment of Staff and Officers to Autonomous Finance Institutions

2863. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise policy evolved for recruitment of staff and officers to all autonomous finance institutions etc.;

(b) whether Government are aware that the employment opportunities available in these institutions are not generally known to the thousands of job aspirants; and

(c) if so, what steps do Government propose to remove the lacunae in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). So far as nationalised banks are con-

cerned, each one of them is following its own procedures for recruitment of officers and clerical staff. Broadly, they recruit officers on all India basis and clerical staff on regional basis, through a system of written tests and interviews. Individual banks will continue to do so till 31st December 1978 and complete recruitments which are in the pipeline. From 1st January 1979, recruitment in all nationalised banks for officers and clerical staff will be through the seven Banking Service Recruitment Boards set up in different parts of the country. Some of the Recruitment Boards have already started functioning and issued advertisements for filling up vacancies.

As regards all-India public sector term-lending institutions (viz. the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India), the recruitment to the officers' cadre is made on

all-India basis, for which vacancies are advertised in the leading newspapers in the country. The selection is made by written test/interview. Vacancies in the clerical and subordinate cadres are notified to the Employment Exchanges and to the organisations looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and ex-servicemen. If sufficient candidates are not available from Employment Exchanges, such posts are advertised in the newspapers. Selection is made on the basis of written test/interview.

In the procedure indicated above, employment opportunities available in nationalised banks and public sector term lending institutions are made known to job aspirants and there is no lacunae in this regard.

Traffic through Calcutta Airport

2864. SHRI RUDALPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal or contemplate to take any immediate steps to promote air traffic through Calcutta airport which is at present greatly under utilised;

(b) if so, what are these steps; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). All efforts are being made to increase flights and thereby promoting traffic through Calcutta. Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call to foreign airlines when route schedules to Bilateral Air Services Agreements are negotiated. A substantial amount has been spent in providing a new terminal building, an operational block a modern hotel, and approach roads and in modernising radio navigational aids besides extending and strengthening

runways and installation of sophisticated radar equipment at Calcutta airport.

Furthermore, a decision has been taken not to permit, as far as possible, additional flights through Bombay airport, thereby encouraging foreign airlines to divert their flights inter-alia to Calcutta airport. Government would welcome and encourage operation of scheduled air services by foreign airlines to/through Calcutta within their traffic entitlements.

(c) Does not arise.

Value of Aircraft purchased for National Airlines

2865. SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of aircraft purchased or proposed to be purchased for our National Airlines during the last year and the coming year; and

(b) the countries from which the purchases have been effected or are proposed to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Air-India acquired two B-747 aircraft during the year 1978 from Boeing Company, USA, at an approximate cost of Rs. 67.92 crores. Air-India have also placed an order for three additional B-747 aircraft, one for delivery in December, 1979 and two in March, 1980 at a total estimated project cost Rs. 148.44 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 10.50 crores in Indian currency. Government have also approved purchase of one B-747 aircraft by Air-India for delivery in August, 1979 in replacement of the aircraft lost in accident in January, 1978 at an estimated project cost of Rs. 41.77 crores.

Indian Airlines acquired three Boeing-737 aircraft from Boeing Company, USA, in November/December, 1977 and two A300B2 Airbus aircraft from M/s. Airbus Industrie, France in May/June, 1978 at a total cost of Rs. 65.20 crores approximately.

News Item Captioned "Mockery of Import Policy"

2866. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'National Herald, New Delhi dated the 16th November, 1978 under the caption "Mockery of Import Policy";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein/observations-wise;

(c) details regarding facts of the matter; and

(d) the action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in May 1978, Messrs Volrho Ltd., Bombay, arranged to import under Open General Licence 300 tonnes of Phosalone (technical grade). Out of this, 132 tonnes were cleared by the Customs authorities prior to the issue of the circular of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports No. IPC/37/116/78 dated 13/14 September, 1978. In respect of the remaining 168 tonnes an import licence was issued thereafter on the recommendation of that Ministry as well as the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, in consultation with the Directo-

rate General of Technical Development, subject to the condition that 150 tonnes of this material shall be made available by the importer to other non-associated formulators registered with the Central Insecticides Board, on "no profit" basis.

The other matters referred to in the news report are being looked into.

Government Policy of Money Deposits with Banks

2867. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the announced Government policy of money deposits with the Banks set up at Sub-divisional level in different parts of the country are being utilised not for rural purpose but mainly for the purpose of urban facilities;

(b) if so, the amount of money deposited with the Banks set up at Sub-divisional level in various parts of the country during the year 1977-78 and upto November, 1978 and the amount utilised for extending loans etc., in the rural areas; and

(c) the amount transferred from State Banks for utilisation in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to rural and semi-urban branches of the commercial banks in his reference to "banks set up at Sub-divisional level in different parts of the country". The credit: deposits ratio of rural branches of scheduled commercial banks which was 47.7 per cent at December 1972 improved to 55 per cent by December 1977. For semi-urban branches it increased from 41.9 per cent to 47.2 per cent in the same period. The banks have been advised that credit: deposit ratio in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches

should be brought to 60 per cent before the end of March 1979. Under the branch licensing policy larger emphasis has been laid on opening of branches in rural and semi-urban centres.

(b) The data relating to deposits, credits and credit; deposit ratio of the scheduled commercial banks according to population groups is given below:

(Rs. in crores at December, 1977)

Population Group	Deposits	Credits	Credit : Deposits ratio
Rural	2048.7	1139.7	55.6%
Semi-Urban	4668.0	2203.9	47.2%
Urban/Metropolitan	14497.3	11972.6	82.6%
TOTAL	21214.0	15316.2	72.2%

Air Service between Madras and Visakhapatnam

2868. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air service between Madras and Visakhapatnam will be restored or not;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and why such a vital airlink on the east coast of the country is being neglected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The traffic demand does not warrant a direct air service between Madras and Visakhapatnam, at present.

मूल्य सूचकांक

2869. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में जो-जो कृषि मूल्य सूचकांक और औद्योगिक मूल्य सूचकांक थे उनका विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) कच्चे माल और उस पर आधारित औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्य में ताल-मेल बैठाने के संबंध में क्या नीति है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में निम्नलिखित कच्चे माल तथा उससे बनने वाले औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्य सूचकांक क्या थे :—

(एक) रुई/सूती कपड़ा ;

(दो) पटसन/पटसन उत्पाद ; और

(तीन) गन्ना/चीनी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) तथा (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्य मांग तथा पूर्ति के तत्वां से प्रभावित होते हैं । किन्तु जहाँ तक मूल्यों पर औपचारिक या अऔपचारिक नियंत्रण लागू करने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार विशेषज्ञ निकायों

जैसे कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग तथा औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो के परामर्श पर निर्भर रहती है। ये निकाय मूल्यों के

सम्बन्ध में अपनी सिफारिशें करते समय उत्पादन की लागत तथा उस पर उचित लाभ की प्राप्ति को हिसाब में लेते हैं।

विवरण

क्रोस

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर)
1. कृषि वस्तुएं .	158.5	174.5	173.1 (176.7)
2. विभिन्नित उत्पाद .	175.2	179.1	177.7 (180.7)
3. कपास .	197.5	192.9	171.0 (201.4)
4. सूती कपड़ा .	165.7	178.6	182.6 (177.5)
5. कच्चा पटसन .	126.6	148.6	136.8 (146.9)
6. पटसन से बनी वस्तुएं	124.6	141.8	151.5 (130.6)
7. गन्ना	125.8	125.0	128.1 (125.2)
8. चीनी	173.1	159.4	152.6 (162.6)

प्राथमिक वस्तुएं जिनमें खनिज पदार्थ शामिल नहीं हैं।

टिप्पणी: कांष्ठकों में दिए गए आंकड़े 1977-78 (अप्रैल-अक्टूबर) से संबंधित हैं।

Offer made by L.I.C. to Federation of L.I.C. Class I Officers' Association

2870. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer was made by the L.I.C. to the Federation of L.I.C. Class I Officers' Associations in April, 1974 on several matters, including bonus;

(b) whether the L.I.C. had agreed to recommend to the Government certain improvements in the said proposal; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement the said offer?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). After the expiry of the agreement with other Federation of Class I Officers Association in March 1973, fresh negotiations were held between the management of the L.I.C. and the Federation with a view to arrive at a new agreement of pay scales, adjustment allowance, bonus etc., w.e.f. 1st April 1973. No agreement was however, reached. However, an assurance has already been given in the Rajya Sabha on 28-11-1978 that the anomalies existing between the emoluments of Class I Officers and Class III employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India would be resolved at an early date.

Promotion of Departmental Stenographers as Tax Assistants in the Income Tax Department

2871. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Income-tax Department, departmental Stenographers (OG) having qualifications equivalent to that of direct recruits, have been debarred for being considered for promotion to the posts of Tax Assistants; and if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(b) whether it is a fact that consequent upon the creation of posts of Tax Assistants in the Income-tax Department, there is wide-spread and strong resentment among the Stenographers (OG) in the various offices all over India; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider these departmental Stenographers (OG) at par with those of direct recruits in the matter of promotion to the post of Tax Assistant; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) In pursuance of a recommendation of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, a new cadre of Tax Assistance was created in the Income-tax Department by upgrading 1/3rd of the cadre strength of U.D.Cs., with a view to providing experienced ministerial staff to deal with important items of clerical work. By the very nature of the duties attached to the posts of Tax Assistants, Stenographers are not eligible for being considered for these posts.

(b) A number of representations were received from the Stenographers against their not being made eligible for the posts of Tax Assistants.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above

Import of Rock-Salt from Pakistan

2872. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to import rock-salt from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) With effect from 24th May, 1978 import of rock salt had been placed on Open General Licence. This includes import of this commodity from Pakistan.

(b) It is expected that the import shall not exceed 1 lakh tonnes.

Assessment of Agricultural Income

2873. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the tax exemption for the agricultural income like the income tax exemption up to Rs. 10,000/- from Rs. 8000/-;

(b) whether the discrimination between the agricultural income and other professional income will be abolished in this way; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to streamline the assessment of Agricultural income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b).

No Sir, Agricultural income-tax is a State subject.

(c) No Sir.

Actual Users Licences issued by S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. on Concessional Rates

2874. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the previous Government the Actual Users Licences for Stainless Steel Steel/Copper/Zinc Polyester Nylon Yarn etc. were issued by State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on concessional rates to (1) M/s. Swadesh Iron and Steel Works, Kanpur (2) M/s. Kala Chemical Corporation, Kanpur (3) M/s. Paramount Engineering Works, Lucknow (4) M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation and its allied concerns Bombay (5) M/s. Asian Cables, Bombay (6) M/s. Reliance Textile India and its allied concerns, Ahmedabad and (7) M/s. Karnataka Export Limited, Delhi, Bangalore, Bombay and if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether Government have received complaints against the above firms about misuse of these licences; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):

(a) These firms, amongst others, got material through the concerned canalising agencies against Release Orders/licences issued by the licensing authorities from time to time. The prices at which the material was sold were those that had been arrived at by the canalising agency under the relevant Import Policy, in force, which provided for three different service charges ranging from 1 per

cent to 5 per cent depending upon the export performance of each Release Order/Letter of Authority holder and the material concerned.

(b) and (c). Three of these firms have been debarred from getting import facilities for specified periods and their cases handed over to CBI for investigation and possible prosecution under Sec. 5 of the Imports & Exports (Control) Act. In one other case CBI investigations are on. Departmental action will be initiated if warranted on receipt of the CBI investigations. In the case of two other firms, departmental investigations are still in progress. In the case of one firm prosecution was launched which resulted in conviction. Question of departmental action for debarment is under consideration.

Recovery of Loan from Oberoi Group of Hotels

2876. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2884 dated 4th August, 1978 regarding loans advanced to Oberoi Group of Hotels and state:

(a) whether the amount of total loan of Rs. 122.62 lakhs has been recovered; and

(b) what is the amount of loan as on 31st October, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of the loan of Rs. 122.62 lakhs disbursed to the hotel, the East India Hotels Limited has repaid upto 31st October, 1978 a sum of Rs. 98.55 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 24.07 lakhs is outstanding.

विदेशी मुद्रा कोष

28 77. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1977 की तुलना में 1 अप्रैल, 1978 को विदेशी मुद्रा कोष कितना था तथा 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को कितना था ;

(ख) क्या देश के तीव्रगति से विकास करने के लिये सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा के उपयोग के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है तथा उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च किय जाने की सम्भावना है,

(ग) क्या देश में अलिखित पूँजी की कमी के कारण सरकार दश के तीव्र विकास के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा के उपयोग के बारे में कोई योजना बनाने में असमर्थ है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो दश में पूँजी जुटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ! च० एम० पटेल)

(क) पहली अप्रैल, 1977, पहली अप्रैल, 1978 और 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को भारत का विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार क्रमशः 2372.95 करोड़ रुपए, 4499.75 करोड़ रुपए और 4731.03 करोड़ रुपए का था ।

(ख) पिछले कुछ महीनों में विदेशी मुद्रा के भण्डार का लाभप्रद ढंग से उपयोग किए जाने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई निर्णय लिए गए हैं ताकि अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास की दृष्टि को बढ़ाया जा सके और कीमतों को एक वृत्तिसंगत स्तर पर कायम रखा जा सके ।

उत्तर बनाई गई आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत कई प्रकार की खास-खास वस्तुओं का निर्बाध रूप से आयात किए जाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है तथा खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस (ग्री० जी० एल०) सूची

का काफी विस्तार कर दिया गया है और इसमें चमड़ा, मशीनरी, वस्त्र तथा होजिरी मशीनरी और कई प्रकार के मशीनी औजार भी शामिल कर लिए गए हैं । इसी प्रकार पंजीकृत नियति को मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्तर्गत कच्चे माल तथा संघटकों का आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये जा रहे हैं । नई नीति में 14 प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त उद्योगों द्वारा विश्वव्यापी आधार पर पंजीगत सामान और मशीनों का आयात किए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस व्यवस्था से परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के मार्ग में आने वाली कठिनाइयों के काफी हद तक दूर हो जाने की सम्भावना है । वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को (मुख्य लाइसेंस वर्ग) प्रतिबन्धित मर्दों को छँड़ कर कच्चे माल और संघटकों की अपनी सारी आवश्यकतओं का खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा से अपने आप मर्दों की सूची पर या अंकित मूल्य पर किसी प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध के बिना आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

उदाहरण बनाई गई नीति की केवल कुछ विशेषताएं ऊपर बताई गई हैं ।

कीमतों को एक व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर कायम रखने और अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता बनाए रखने के प्रयोजन से खाने के तेल, कपास, वस्त्रों के अन्य रेशों आदि जैसी वस्तुओं का आयात करने के लिए काफी विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था की गई है । लोहे और इस्पात, सीमेंट, एल्यूमीनियम, स्टेनलेस स्टील, अलौह धातुओं आदि जैसे कच्चे माल और संघटकों, फाल्टू पुर्जों तथा उपकरणों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में आयात किए जाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ताकि विभिन्न उद्योगों की स्थापित क्षमता के पूरे-पूरे उपयोग, रोजगार के अधिक अवसरों के निर्माण और कुल

मित्राकर औद्योगिक उत्पादन के ऊंची दर पर विकास को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

यद्यपि यह ठीक-ठीक बताना बहुत ही समय पूर्व होगा कि उपर्युक्त उपायों पर कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी लेकिन अन्तिम रूप से अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1978 में 3085.48 करोड़ रुपये के आयात का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में 2706.98 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का आयात किया गया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Demands of Staff of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

2878. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance has received representations dated 29th September, 1978 and 7th October, 1978 from the SPM Staff Union, Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) a brief resume of the grievances and demand set forth in the representations;

(c) whether the representations are under consideration;

(d) if so, at what stage the matter rests; and

(e) when a final decision on the representations is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The SPM Staff Union has demanded study by an Expert Body of the working of the Security Paper Mill in all areas and aspects of working, besides recognition of the Union, reduction of working hours, payment of incentive earnings since the inception of the Mill in 1967, payment of incentive earnings in the event of loss of production due to power cut and such other factors and payment of incentive bonus to the top four senior officers who have been excluded from the purview of this scheme.

(c) to (e). The General Manager, Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, has been requested to examine the demands of the SPM Staff Union detailed in their representations, and indicate his comments. These comments are awaited; on receipt of reply from the General Manager, S.P.M., the matter will be examined further.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मराठवाड़ा डिवीजन के नांदेड़ जिले को विमान सेवा से जोड़ना

2879. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मराठवाड़ा डिवीजन के नांदेड़ जिले को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के बारे में शासकीय तथा अशासकीय स्तर पर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइंस के पास नॉडिड जैसे स्थानों के लिए नयी सेवाएं परिचालित करने के लिए फिलहाल कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Encashment of Earned Leave

2880. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that employees of a number of Public Undertakings are entitled to encash their earned leave and the Unions and Organisations of Central Government employees have also represented to the Central Government for the same facility;

(b) if so, the difficulties Government face in acceding to this demand and the reasons for their step-motherly treatment to their own employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to refer this question for arbitration?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government find it difficult to accept this demand in view of the heavy financial burden involved. The matter has been discussed with and explained to the Staff Side in the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery and encashment of a maximum of 180 days of earned leave on superannuation has been allowed from 30-9-77.

(c) No, Sir.

Relief to Small Scale Manufacturers of CO₂ Gas from Exise Duty

2881. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum dated

the 8th May, 1978 from the All India Small Scale Industries CO₂ Gas protection to Small Scale Industries manufacturing CO₂ Manufacturer Association requesting for extension of Gas using charcoal, coal and coke by amending the notification No. MFDR/71/78 dated 1st March, 1978;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) is it a fact that the Government had in 1976 issued a notification granting relief to small scale manufacturers of CO₂ gas from excise duty; and

(d) if so, the reason why the Government had enlarged the scope of that notification by issuing a fresh notification (dated 1st March, 1978) which will nullify the benefits given to small scale sector manufacturing CO₂ gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points raised in the Memorandum are receiving the attention of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While introducing a general exemption scheme for small scale industries manufacturing 69 specified commodities in the 1978 Budget the Government decided to include small manufacturers of CO₂ gas within its scope. Consequently, the then existing exemption for such small scale manufacturers of CO₂ using charcoal, coal or coke as raw material was rescinded and benefit of the new exemption scheme was made available to all small manufacturers of CO₂ irrespective of the process of manufacture adopted by them. Instead of nullifying the benefits of the earlier exemption notification, the new exemption scheme has actually given more benefit to the small scale sector as a whole.

Proposal to bring comprehensive Bill for protection of Consumers

2882. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of bringing a comprehensive Bill for the protection of consumers as in Sweden and other countries; and

(b) if so, when and what are the salient features?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) There are already several enactments covering different aspects of consumer protection such as the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1959, and the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952.

(b) Does not arise.

Opposition to Secrecy of Budget by F.I.C.C.I.

2883. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the FICCI at one of its recent conferences has opposed the secrecy of the Budget and made certain suggestions for public discussions of the budget proposals; and

(b) if so, what are their proposals as communicated to the Government and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the Conference of Tax Executives organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in November, 1978. The proceedings of this Conference have not been received in the Finance Ministry nor has FICCI communicated any proposals on the subject. Government have, however, seen the Press reports and taken note of them.

भूतपूर्व नरेशों पर करों की बकाया राशि

2884. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व रियासतों के ऐसे कितने और कौन-कौन से भूतपूर्व नरेश हैं जिन पर एक लाख रुपये से अधिक का आयकर और सम्पत्ति-कर 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 को बकाया था ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक की और आयकर और सम्पत्तिकर की कितनी कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कुछ भूतपूर्व नरेशों पर ऐसे भी आरोप हैं जिन्होंने अपने मकान और दूसरी अचल सम्पत्तिगत दस वर्षों के अन्दर बेची हैं किन्तु उसके रजिस्ट्रेशन में बहुत कम कीमत दिखाई है जबकि वह बहुत अधिक कीमत पर बेची गई थी और यदि हां, तो ऐसे भूतपूर्व नरेशों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलकर्णीकरउल्लाह): (क) से (ग). देश की भूतपूर्व रियासतों के जिन भूतपूर्व नरेशों की तरफ 31 अक्टूबर, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयकर और धनकर की एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की रकम बकाया थी, उनके सम्बन्ध में मांगी गयी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। चूँकि सभी भूतपूर्व नरेशों के सम्बन्ध में इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने और तैयार करने में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगने की सम्भावना है इसलिए यह सूचना उन 102 भूतपूर्व भारतीय नरेशों के सम्बन्ध में एकत्रित की जा रही है जो 1971 से पहले एक लाख और उससे अधिक रकम का प्रिबीपर्स ले रहे थे। यह सूचना यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Approval to Private Entrepreneurs to Start Janata Hotels

1885. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of private entrepreneurs have sought approval of Government to start Janata Hotels in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such enquiries received by Government giving details of the proposed projects; and

(c) the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 41 enquiries have been received from private entrepreneurs. While majority of these sought information regarding the Janata hotel scheme, others desired specific informa-

tion on availability of fiscal and other incentives for the construction of such hotels. The broad guidelines of the scheme have been furnished to the parties concerned. The policy relating to the availability of fiscal and other reliefs for the construction of Janata hotels is under the consideration of Government.

Experts Committee Report on Marketing of Tea

2886. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Experts Committee on Marketing of tea has submitted its reports to Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Report are contained in the Statement attached.

Statement

Main recommendations of the Committee on tea marketing. Domestic Market:

Taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of ex-garden sales, this channel may be left open to the choice of the producers and the buyers, because of its intrinsic advantages; there should, however, be a monitoring authority, the Tea Board to whom all gardens should report their sales, ex-garden, C&F, auctions, and the prices at which they were made.

While the present system of C&F sales may be allowed to continue, in the larger interest of the industry and the country, a review system should be instituted to ensure that all runs well at no

cost to the country and exchequer. In this, Tea Board in conjunction with Customs and Reserve Bank, should make a quarterly review of a representative sample of transactions, the price at which sales were made, to ensure that C&F Sales were generally in line with the prevailing prices obtained at auctions, so that C&F sales bring in equivalent amount of foreign exchange over a period.

London Tea Auctions

London auctions are regarded, in India, U.K. and the Continent as a price beacon. However, auctions in India, and at other centres in the producing countries, are steadily gaining ground from London auctions. The London brokers would be happy to associate with the Indian tea interests, which should be exploited by India. In view of this, the Committee, has recommended that one should leave it to the buyers choice to buy in India or abroad, and we may continue to use the London auctions and associate ourselves with them.

Tea Auctions in India

Tea Board should be associated in some manner with the conduct of auctions in India, to ensure that their role is properly fulfilled to the advantage and satisfaction of all concerned—Industry, Government, trade and consumer.

The Committee has suggested that a review may be made of the different sales taxes now levied at auctions with a view to rationalising them if not altogether eliminating such terms from the primary sales.

Export of added-value items

Packaging may be done by some associates in countries that sell significant quantities, either in India or abroad, depending upon the economics. Further, to offer ready deliveries, it has been suggested by the Committee

that warehousing arrangements may have to be made abroad.

Given some encouragement and leeway for instant tea in the domestic market, exporters could use it for test marketing with the intention to export the right quality abroad.

Small Tea Growers

It has been suggested by the Committee that in order to protect the interests of small growers, more co-operative factories should be opened. In this regard, a special responsibility may also be placed upon the public sector companies. At the same time, the relief granted to the small growers by the Central excise duty should be increased.

Further, some priority should be given in the matter of cataloguing of teas at auctions in respect of small producers holdings, upto, say 100 hectares which will enable them to realise their sale proceeds a little earlier.

A special study of the small growers should be made by the Tea Board and tea industry, together with the representatives of small growers, which should be updated every three or five years. In this context, the tea Associations in the North and South India should also develop separate cells which will liaise with the small growers, cell of the Tea Board and the Small Growers Association.

Marketing at retail level

The excise duty and any other levies on packet tea should be removed to give the consumer the freedom of choice in purchasing loose tea or packet tea.

Tea industry and research should develop cheaper packaging material in order to ensure lower retail prices.

The Committee has expressed its opinion that Public enterprises in tea selling are meant to exercise a discipline over the retail trade in keeping prices at reasonable levels.

These institutions, particularly the TTCI, NAFED and NCCF, should regard it their particular responsibility to develop packaged tea, marketing of standard qualities at standard, fair prices for which they have to strengthen their distribution network and marketing strategies.

Export policy and promotion

Ceiling on Indian tea exports will cut across the need for international tea promotion and therefore we have to first decide on our long-term policy approach in this regard.

The imposition of export duty should be carefully reviewed from time to time in the light of what precisely it seeks to achieve, and its introduction should not effect contracts genuinely entered into before the duty is imposed—for this purpose what is a contract should be clearly defined so that the buyers know where they stand. The Committee has mentioned that much ill will was created by the retroactive application of duty and loss of exports.

Working of the Tea Centres abroad of the Tea Board should be reviewed so as to make them more effective instruments of unational promotion.

A committee consisting of experienced advertising and promotion men should be set up to examine the whole question of tea propaganda abroad, its shape, its spread, and the costs; and on the basis of its recommendations provide adequate funds for this purpose.

Tea Board should conduct market research through agencies abroad to study the tea consuming habits and preferences to help evolve unational campaigns which could build the image and sales of Indian tea.

Tea Board should prepare a five-year budget, which is the necessary span of time for such campaigns to be conceived and implemented. There should be a rolling plan, within which

the Tea Board should have the power to spend without individual sanctions.

As promotional work abroad is specialised, men selected for posting should, first have some training in such work and second be assured long enough tenures to make effective contribution. Two year tenures are inadequate.

Public sector and tea industry

The task of public enterprises should be carefully defined and planned and their overall role in the tea industry and trade examined.

Tea Research

As promotional work abroad is specialised men selected for posting should, first have of matching contributions by government and the industry.

An appropriate clearing house of projects and results, thinking and guidelines is needed. Such a clearing house should be possible if the Tea Board, CSIR. Industry and tea scientists work together in a single equation, with its own funds. There should therefore be one research apex body to coordinate tea research.

A Research centre should be set up to concentrate on market and consumer research and combine it with economics, statistics, social and operations research, and a data bank for the industry.

Tea research should develop lighter, more economical substitutes to the traditional plywood tea chests which is placing a great burden upon our rapidly depleting timber resources. Research should also delve into the areas of tea packaging and containers to help develop cheaper packing suitable for our climatic conditions.

Financing of Tea Industry

Extension planting and replanting, should each be increased to about

4000 hectares a year during the next decade so as to accelerate production.

To meet the growing future financial needs of the tea industry, the Committee has suggested to Government an examination of two alternatives. First, the Tea Board may extend its existing financial activities, and make use of its considerable expertise of tea industry in the field of providing long-term finance. Alternatively, for the financial expertise required and the large order of finance and the number of disbursements in the future, there may be an advantage in forming a new Tea Finance Body comprising Tea Board, financial institutions and the tea industry, under the administrative control of the Ministry dealing with the commodity.

A special task force consisting of economists in association with the Tea Board should be appointed to—Prepare a comprehensive economic study of tea industry's future requirements; and

—Prepare a blueprint for tea industry's financial needs and the most suitable organisation to meet those needs, its responsibilities and functions.

Failure of R.B.I. to regulate Banking System

2887. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Reserve Bank of India, in its capacity as the central Banking authority vested with powers to regulate the entire banking system has failed to discharge its responsibility;

(b) whether owing to its failure a huge amount of public money has been frittered away or misused by the managements of private sector banks to the detriment of depositors; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The suggestion that the Reserve Bank of India have failed to discharge their responsibility as the central banking authority is not in accord with facts.

(b) and (c). Complaints are often received against managements of some of the banks in the private sector about misuse of public funds. Such complaints are investigated by the Reserve Bank and if they are found to have some substance the matter is taken up with the banks concerned for necessary corrective action through issue of specific directions, if necessary, and keeping a close watch on follow up. Recently, Governor, Reserve Bank, in a meeting of the Chairman of banks convened on 28.11.78, stressed that the managements of the private sector banks should conform not only to the letter of the law but also be in tune with the spirit of social control.

Flights to Foreign Countries from Calcutta Airport

2888. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights to foreign countries from Calcutta Airport direct;

(b) whether it is a fact that re-modelling of Calcutta Airport was made at a huge cost with the idea that flights to different countries like U.S.A., U.K. U.S.S.R. and Canada etc. would start and in some cases resume from Calcutta; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the portions of the additional construction are now being utilised as godown and that large portion of constructions of different international airports in our countries are not being properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a)

Foreign airlines are operating 50 flight per week to and through Calcutta airport at present.

(b) The new terminal building at Calcutta airport was constructed in 1970 at a cost of about Rs. 2 crores. At that time airlines from U.S.A., U.K. and U.S.S.R. were already operating to or through Calcutta airport.

(c) No, Sir.

Keeping of Original Certificate of S.C. and S.T. Communities by Bank of Baroda

2889. **SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Bank of Baroda keep with themselves original Caste Certificates from the candidates of Scheduled Caste/Tribes communities called for test/interview permanently and do not return them thus putting the poor candidates to difficulty;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping the original certificates; and

(c) whether it is proposed to return all the original caste certificates to their holders at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Bank has been advised to take necessary corrective action in the matter.

Differential Interest Rates Scheme

2890. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group of public sector banks has disfavoured

any enlarging of differential interest rates scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations; and

(c) whether this will not affect on the extension of credit by commercial banks to the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The main recommendations of the Working Group are set out in the statement.

(c) Government has accepted the recommendations of the Working Group and has also decided to increase the level of advances under the scheme from half per cent to one per cent of the aggregate credit. The minimum stipulation of 33-1/3 per cent loans under the Scheme being provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been increased to 40 per cent.

The implementation of the above measures will increase the flow of credit to the weaker sections of the society.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations of the Working Group on "Differential Rate of interest Scheme"

(a) To ensure quick recycling of funds and to increase the number of beneficiaries, banks should strengthen their administrative machinery and ensure proper pre-lending appraisal and post-lending supervision. This will considerably improve their recoveries and make the Scheme more effective.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India should conduct sample surveys in each State at periodical intervals to evaluate the efficacy of the Scheme and suggest corrective measures where necessary.

(c) The State Governments and their various development organisations should assist banks in not only identifying eligible borrowers, but also in effecting recoveries. Besides, those Governments which have not yet enacted legislations to assist banks in the recovery of loans under this scheme may be requested to do so at an early date. They should also exempt such loans from the levy of stamp duty with a view to reduce the cost of loans.

(d) The claims settlement procedure of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation should be further simplified in respect of claims under this Scheme. Besides, the existing guarantee cover should be raised to 90 per cent of the amount in default.

(e) To ensure an increased flow of funds to the Scheduled Tribes bank may be permitted to utilise co-operative societies, LAMPS, organised especially for the benefit of the tribals, in identified areas for channelising funds under this scheme on the same terms and conditions as have been permitted to the State owned Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporations.

(f) The State Government may identify special schemes/activities where finance at concessional rates of interest is considered necessary and provide interest subsidy from budgetary sources rather than solely depend on the Differential-Rate of interest Scheme for concessional finance.

(g) Considering that the ability of banks to subsidise the Scheme and bear losses is limited the prescribed minimum of half per cent of the aggregate lending stipulated under the Scheme appears adequate especially as the quantum of loans automatically increase every year in absolute terms.

(h) The private sector banks have also been advised to take up lending

under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme on a voluntary basis. Their performances has so far not been satisfactory. The private sector banks should therefore, draw up a time-bound programme to improve their performance under the Scheme and achieve at least the minimum stipulation within the earliest possible time. The Reserve Bank should also periodically monitor their progress more effectively.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

2891. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange reserves indicating the percentage of contributions from Indian nationals abroad;

(b) the Banks in which the reserves have been invested and the returns thereon; and

(c) the extent to which the reserves have been utilized for meaningful economic development and for containing inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) India's foreign exchange reserves as on 24th November, 1978 amounted to Rs. 4974.06 crores.

The size of reserves is the net cumulative result of receipts and payments—both visible and invisible—over a number of years and cannot be attributed to visible and invisible receipts separately during any particular period. It would not, therefore, be feasible to specify the percentage of contributions from the Indian nationals abroad to the amount of foreign exchange reserves.

(b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among Central Banks, the details of investment of the foreign exchange reserves are not divulged as it would not be in

public interest to disclose the details. However, it may be stated that while deploying the funds the Reserve Bank of India invariably takes into account the safety, liquidity and yield of the funds.

The interest and discount earned on the foreign exchange reserves during the year ended 30th June, 1979 was Rs. 313.53 crores as compared with Rs. 190.94 crores during the previous year end 30th June, 1977.

(c) A series of decisions have been taken by the Government during the last few months to utilise the foreign exchange reserves fruitfully with a view to enhance the rate of growth of the economy and to maintain reasonable price stability.

Under the liberalised import policy, imports of a large number of specified items are allowed freely and the Open General Licence (OGL) list has been substantially expanded to include, among others, leather machinery, garment and hosiery machinery and a wide range of machine tools. Similarly, licences to registered exporters for import of raw materials and components are being issued against free foreign exchange. The new policy also provides for imports on a global basis of capital goods and machinery by selected 14 priority industries. This provision is expected to go a long way in removing the bottlenecks in speedy completion of the projects. The actual users (major licensing category) are being allowed to import all of their requirements of raw materials and components (except restricted items) on an automatic basis without any restriction on list of items or face, value under Open General Licence (OGL) in free foreign exchange.

The above are only a few of the items of the liberalised import policy.

With a view to maintain reasonable price stability and to ensure adequate availability of essential consumer

items, substantial allocation of foreign exchange has been provided for import of items like edible oil, raw cotton, other textile fibres, etc. Substantial imports of raw materials like iron and steel, cement, aluminium, stainless steel, non-ferrous metals etc, as also components, spares and equipment have been permitted to ensure fuller utilisation of installed capacity in various industries, creation of larger employment opportunities and overall higher rate of growth of industrial production.

Check in Profiteering in sale of Gold

2892. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the gold bought in auctions was cornered by purchasers;

(b) is there an agency to check profiteering in sale of gold purchased in auctions; and

(c) if so, what attempts have been made by the agency to check profiteering in sale of gold?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government had taken necessary steps against any likelihood of cornering of the gold sold by the purchasers in the gold auctions conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. The auctions were within the ambit of the Gold Control Act. Only licensed dealers and certified goldsmiths were permitted to bid. There were limits on the maximum and minimum quantity of gold which could be bid in the auctions at 5 Kgs. and 1 Kg. respectively. From 4th auction onwards (14-6-78) these limits were reduced to 2.5 Kgs. and 500 grammes respectively. The maximum limit of the individual bid was further brought down to 2 Kgs. from the 9th auction onwards (17-8-78).

In order to reduce the possibility of the gold purchased in the auctions being cornered or hoarded by dealers from the Bombay region, an

Order was issued on 24-5-78, prohibiting the sale of R.B.I. gold at Bombay by out station dealers. By a further Order dated 2-6-78, the inter-dealer transactions in R.B.I. gold were banned. Dealers who purchased gold in R.B.I. auctions could sell such gold only to goldsmiths upto 100 grammes at a time for making ornaments or they themselves could convert such gold into ornaments for sale. The gold purchased in the auctions is properly accountable under the Gold Control Act. Checks and inspections done under the Gold Control Act have not indicated any cornering or hoarding of gold by the purchasers.

(b) and (c) At present there is no regulatory control or limits on the profits that could be made out of the sale of ornaments including those made out of the gold purchased in the auctions. Proper accounts and records of such transactions have to be kept under Gold Control Law and they are subject to checks and scrutiny by the Gold Control Officers. Income-tax would be payable on the profits made and the sales are also subject to local Sales Tax.

विभिन्न उद्योगों में लोगों द्वारा पूंजी निवेश

2893. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

का वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में स्थापित विभिन्न उद्योगों में लोग कम पूंजी निवेश कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उद्योगपति उद्योगों में कम पूंजी निवेश क्यों कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल)

(क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना से नए निवेश में कमी होने की प्रवृत्ति का संकेत नहीं मिला । इस प्रकार अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा 1976-77 में मंजूर की गई 671 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता की राशि 1977-78 में बढ़कर 893 करोड़ रुपए हो गई है तथा चालू वर्ष के प्रथम छह महीने में यह राशि 468 करोड़ रुपए थी जो पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की रकम के बराबर ही थी । जहां तक भुगतानों का सम्बन्ध है, यह 1976-77 के 412 करोड़ रुपए से 1977-78 में बढ़कर 493 करोड़ रुपए हो गए तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रथम छह महीनों में यह 342 करोड़ रुपए के थे, जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में भुगतान 225 करोड़ रुपए के थे । इसी प्रकार, अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1978 में पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए पूंजीगत वस्तु समिति द्वारा 102 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृति दी गई जबकि अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1977 में 75 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ।

(ग) सरकार अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश की प्रवृत्ति पर लगातार नजर रखती है तथा उसने निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए समय समय पर पहले ही अनेक उपाय किए हैं, जैसे आयात को उदार बनाना, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली को उदार बनाना तथा निवेश और बचतों के लिए राज-कोषीय प्रोत्साहन देना । उदाहरण के लिए नई औद्योगिक कंपनियों के सामान्य शेयरों में निवेश पर 1978-79 के वार्षिक बजट में कर संबंधी छूट दी गई थी । सरकारी क्षेत्र के पूंजी परिचय में 1978-79 में की गई 17 प्रतिशत की

वृद्धि, जहाँ 1977-78 में की गई 27 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के अतिरिक्त निजी क्षेत्र में निवेश करने के लिए उत्प्रेरक का कार्य करती।

Availability of Essential Commodities at reasonable prices in Rural Areas

2894. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure the availability of sugar, tea, vanaspati and other essential commodities at reasonable prices in the far-flung rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, tea and vanaspati at reasonable prices is fairly satisfactory throughout the country. Department of Food is formulating a scheme for supply of sugar to North-Eastern States/Union Territories and other far-flung inaccessible areas through the agencies of Food Corporation of India at reasonable prices. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF), the two national-level cooperatives, are enlarging their role in the sales of loose tea, in various parts of the country. As against the sale of 7,500 kgs. of loose tea in 1976-77, the combined sales of these two organisations amounted to 8.5 lakh kgs. in 1977-78. During the current year, they are programmed to make a substantial enhancement in their sales. The sales are mainly done through cooperatives located in urban, semi-urban and rural areas. The Vanaspati industry is observing a voluntary price of Rs. 140 per tin of 16.5 kgs. inclusive of excise duty but exclusive of local taxes, octroi and

wholesalers' and retailers' margins. This voluntary price discipline is by and large being maintained by the industry. Efforts are being made to enlarge the role of consumer co-operatives in the rural areas for selling consumer articles.

सीमाशुल्क विभागा द्वारा पालम हवाई अड्डे पर नियुक्त किये गये अधीक्षक

2895. श्री नानेकर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा पालम हवाई अड्डे पर कुछ उड़ान अधीक्षक नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उनके नाम क्या हैं, वे कब से वहाँ पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और वहाँ पर तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे लोगों को स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं :

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्लाह) : (क) सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा पालम हवाई अड्डे पर किसी उड़ान अधीक्षक की तैनाती नहीं की गयी है। लेकिन, पालम हवाई अड्डे पर अधीक्षक (हवाई सीमा-शुल्क) तैनात किये जाते हैं और वे इस बात के लिये जिम्मेदार होते हैं कि यात्रियों, एयर लाइन्स और व्यापारीवर्ग द्वारा सीमा शुल्क और औपचारिकताओं का पालन किया जाय।

(ख) पालम हवाई अड्डे पर इस समय तैनात अधीक्षकों (हवाई सीमा शुल्क) के नाम और तारीखों जिन से वे वहाँ पर तैनात हैं, संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं। इनमें वे केवल एक अधीक्षक अर्थात् श्री डी० प्रार० ज्ञानन्द पालम हवाई-अड्डे पर तीन साल से अधिक समय से काम कर रहा हैं। उसके

स्थान पर तैनाती के लिए उपयुक्त अधिकारी का चयन करने की कार्यवाही पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

बिबरण

क्रम सं०	अधिकारी का नाम	तैनाती की तारीख
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सर्व श्री

1	डी० आर० आनन्द	2-11-1974
2	आर० एम० शर्मा	3-8-1976
3	डी० पी० दीवान	6-8-1976
4	के० जी० आनन्द	27-1-1977
5	डी० एन० रैना	27-1-1977
6	पी० एन० सूरी	31-1-1977
7	आर० के० गुलाटी	1-2-1977
8	आर० डी० वासुदेव	1-3-1977
9	एस० एम० हुसैन	10-5-1977
10	पी० दामोदरन	24-6-1977
11	बी० एस० नेगी	1-11-1977

Permission given to Private Trade to export Bengal Deshi Cotton

2896. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit private trade to export Bengal Deshi Cotton without any quantitative restrictions; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Potential for growth of tourism in Garhwal Division

2897. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Badrinath during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment regarding the potential for growth of tourism in Garhwal and what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to develop tourism in the Garhwal Division?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) According to the State Government, the number of tourists who visited Badrinath during the last two years are as under:

Year	Number of tourists (In Lakhs)
1976	1.96
1977	1.20

(b) An assessment regarding the potential for growth of tourism in the Garhwal region has been carried out by the Garhwal Mandal Vikas

Nigam—a Government body entrusted with the task of development in the Garhwal area. The estimated number of tourists during the period 1978

to 1982 who are likely to visit the tourism and religious places under the Garhwal region has been carried are as follows:

Year	Estimated number of tourists visiting (In Lakhs)				
	Badrinath	Kedarnath	Yamunotri	Gangotri	Mussoorie
1978	2.05	0.96	1.23	0.94	8.81
1979	2.10	0.99	1.41	1.04	9.59
1980	2.14	1.01	1.60	1.15	10.36
1981	2.19	1.03	1.82	1.28	11.13
1982	2.24	1.06	2.00	1.42	11.91

(c) At present, 1250 beds are available for the tourists in the 26 accommodation units in the Garhwal Mandal. In order to provide additional accommodation facilities to the visiting tourists, 16 accommodation units with 403 beds are under construction. The Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam also propose to provide 1010 additional beds in Janata type tourist Awas Grahas and Youth Camps etc. during the Sixth Plan Period.

Further the Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering Gulmarg under the Central Department of Tourism have done reconnaissance of the trekking possibilities in the Garhwal area and they are accordingly marketing selected treks in overseas countries.

In the recent State Tourism Ministers' Conference held on 17th November, 1978 the Government of Uttar Pradesh has recommended the development of facilities on Yatra routes in Garhwal for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti which has recent-

ly been registered will also look into the question of provision of facilities for pilgrims.

Pilgrimage to Mansarovar and Kailash

2898. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has recently stated as appeared in Hindustan Times of 24th October, 1978 that steps would be taken for pilgrimage to Mansarovar and Kailash;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) During the course of a speech at Pithoragarh on 23rd October, 1978,

the Prime Minister mentioned that our relations with neighbours were being improved and there was no misunderstanding now. He also mentioned that the Himalayas were a source of inspiration to people of India for centuries and that it was embedded in the Indian culture and civilisation. He also mentioned about the moral and spiritual aspect of our civilisation and in that context hoped that it should be possible for Indian people to go on pilgrimage to Kailash and Mansarover with an improvement of relations with neighbours.

(b) and (c). Improvement of relations with neighbours is a continuous process and no specific steps have to be taken for opening of Mansarover and Kailash pilgrimage.

Reduction in rate of interest charged by Nationalised Banks

2899. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the rate of interest charged by the nationalised Banks to four per cent per annum on loans granted to landless peasant labour and marginal cultivators in all districts and States of the North Eastern Council;

(b) whether D.R.I. loans are being granted to small scale industries started by all classes of entrepreneurs in N.E.C. region;

(c) whether Nationalised Banks in the North Eastern States are being directed to adopt at least one village by each Branch for economic development of the poorest of the poor; and

(d) if the answer is "Not" to each of the above questions, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Under the Differential Rate of Interest

Scheme the public sector banks are expected to provide credit at a 4 per cent per annum to eligible borrowers, including landless labour and marginal cultivators, in the entire country.

(b) Under the Scheme, only those persons are eligible for credit whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,000/- per annum in urban and semi-urban areas, and, Rs. 2,000/- per annum in rural areas, for productive ventures, including cottage and rural industries.

(c) and (d). Banks have adopted 2469 villages in the North-eastern region under the 'Village Adoption Scheme' with a view to bring about integrated development in selected areas.

सहकारी समितियों के लिये चुनाव

2900. श्री शरद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सहकारी समितियों के लिए चुनाव नहीं करा रही है और राज्य सरकारें बड़ी संख्या में नामनिर्देशन कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का लोकतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग). 'सहकारिता राज्य विषय है और तदनुसार हर राज्य

सरकार ने स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सहकारी समितियों के लिए अपना अपना विधान बनाया हुआ है। सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों/नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार सहकारी समितियों के चुनाव कराना उन संस्थाओं की अपनी जिम्मेदारी है। तथापि, कुछ राज्यों में चुनाव कराने की जिम्मेदारी इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित स्वतंत्र चुनाव तंत्र को सौंपी गई है।

हाल के वर्षों में, कुछ राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों की प्रबन्ध समितियों को हटा दिया गया है और प्रशस्त/नमित प्रबन्ध समितियाँ नियुक्त की गई हैं। तथापि, इस प्रकार का निर्णय करने की परिस्थितियाँ हर राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। मध्य प्रदेश और हरियाणा के मामले में, यह अधिकरण समितियों के प्रबन्ध मंडल के चुनावों में एकरूपता लाने की दृष्टि से किया गया है। इन राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि इन संस्थाओं के चुनाव शांतिपूर्वक कराये जायेंगे। इसी प्रकार, राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने भी सूचित किया है कि जैसे ही सहकारी समितियों के कानून तथा उपविधियों के संशोधन कार्य को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा, समितियों के प्रबन्ध मंडल के चुनाव करा दिये जायेंगे। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत सी सहकारी समितियों के प्रबन्ध मंडलों को उत्तर प्रदेश सहकारी समिति अधिनियम की धारा 29 के अन्तर्गत हटाया गया, क्योंकि ये समितियाँ प्रबन्ध समिति के निर्वाचित स्थानों के लिए चुनाव नहीं करा पाई थीं। तथापि, प्राथमिक स्तर को सहकारी समितियों के चुनाव इस राज्य में अब पूरे करा लिए गए हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में सहकारी संस्थाओं की उप-विधियों में संशोधन किया जा रहा है ताकि उन्हें राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियम के हाल के संशोधित उपबन्धों के अनुरूप बनाया जा सके। राज्य सरकार का इस कार्यवाही के पूरा होते ही समितियों के प्रबन्ध मंडल के चुनाव कराने का इरादा है। तमिलनाडु सरकार

राज्य सहकारी समिति कानून में व्यापक संशोधन करने का विचार कर रही है और तदनुसार प्रशासकों के कार्यकाल की अवधि एक वर्ष और बढ़ा दी है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अन्य राज्यों में समितियों के चुनाव न्यूनाधिक नियमित रूप से कराये जा रहे हैं।

लोह अयस्क का निर्यात

2901. श्री महोलाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से अब तक और इस अवधि से पहले दो वर्षों के दौरान, अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा में लोह अयस्क का, देशवार, निर्यात किया गया और इसके निर्यात का मापदण्ड क्या है ;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई और उसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया ; और

(ग) लोह अयस्क के निर्यात का देश में उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) यह अयस्क का देशवार निर्यात दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

निम्नलिखित को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्यात किए गए हैं :—

(1) भारत में इस्पात संयंत्रों की आवश्यकताएं ;

(2) उपलब्ध परिवहन तथा पत्तन सुविधाएं ;

(3) खातों के विकास तथा अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं पर किए गए पूंजी निवेश ;

(4) सामाजिक-आर्थिक उद्देश्य ।

(ख) लौह अयस्क के निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित प्रकार है : —

1975-76 208.71 करोड़ रुपए

1976-77 239.04 करोड़ रुपए

1977-78 248.72 करोड़ रुपए

अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा देश की कम अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा का अंश बन जाती है, जिसके उपयोग पर सरकार का नियंत्रण रहता है जो प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) लौह अयस्क के निर्यात में देशी इस्पात संयंत्रों पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

विवरण

भारत से लौह अयस्क के स्थानवार निर्यात

(मात्रा—10 लाख मे० टन)

स्थान	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
	मात्रा	मात्रा	मात्रा	मात्रा	(अक्तुबर, 1978 तक)
जापान	17.180	17.770	16.647	4.785	इनके अतिरिक्त गंगा के निर्यातकों के अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1978 के दौरान 18.6 लाख मे० टन के निर्यात किए । यद्यपि देशवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं किन्तु भारी मात्रा में निर्यात जापान को किए गए ।

1	2	3	4	5
संयुक्त राज्य				
अमरीका	0.029	0.132	—	—
पूर्वी यूरोप :				
रुमानिया	2.032	1.602	1.824	1.521
चेकोस्लावाकिया	0.403	0.498	0.458	0.014
पोलैण्ड	0.575	0.329	0.025	—
हंगरी	0.133	0.192	0.149	0.017
जर्मनी (पूर्वी)	—	0.289	0.499	0.196
युगोस्लाविया	—	0.026	0.310	0.092
बल्गेरिया	0.118	—	—	—
उप-योग	3.261	2.936	3.265	6.625
पश्चिमी यूरोप:				
हालैण्ड	0.586	0.608	0.082	—
इटली	0.170	0.029	0.564	—
जर्मनी (पश्चिमी)	0.350	0.239	—	—
बेल्जियम	0.035	—	—	—
उप-योग	1.141	0.876	0.646	—
अन्य				
दक्षिणी कोरिया	0.605	0.916	0.802	0.414
ताईवान	0.137	0.134	0.117	—
ईराक	0.019	0.024	0.108	—
टर्की	0.142	0.261	—	—
यू०ए०ई०	—	0.049	0.018	0.041

1	2	3	4	5
कीनिया	—	—	0.011	—
चीन	—	—	—	0.032
उप-योग	0.903	1.384	1.056	0.487
कुल योग	22.514	23.098	21.614	7.112

कुल निर्यात के आंकड़े

खनिज तथा धातु

व्यापार निगम 11.618 11.738 12.297 7.112

प्राथमिक निर्यातक 10.896 11.360 9.317 उपलब्ध नहीं

22.514 23.098 21.614 7.112

उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2902. श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के
बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों की सहायता के लिए 40
करोड़ रुपए की दूसरी किस्त उपलब्ध करा दी
है यदि हां, तो तीसरी किस्त कब तक दे दी
जाएगी और इनकी राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) यह सहायता देने के लिए क्या
शर्त रखी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह बात सुनिश्चित कराने
के लिए कि राशि बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों पर

ही खर्च हो कोई केन्द्रीय पर्यवेक्षक नियुक्त
किए गए हैं यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं,
तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों
से आवश्यक हुए व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अग्रिम आयोजनागत
सहायता के रूप में 65.62 करोड़ रुपए की
कुल राशि आवंटित की गई है। राज्य सरकार
को 29.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि पहली ही
दे दी गई है। अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता को
आगे और राशियों की अदायगी व्यय की गति
और निर्माण-कार्यों की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में
राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार
पर की जाएगी।

(ख) छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों
के आधार पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा आवंटन

की स्वीकृति से सम्बन्धित पत्र में उल्लिखित-योजनाओं या निर्माण-कार्यों पर वित्तीय वर्ष में किए गए व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए, अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता के रूप में यह सहायता दी जाती है। यह सहायता 70 प्रतिशत ऋण और 30 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में होती है ;

(ग) संघ सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1978 में केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा अपेक्षाकृत अधिक बार दोरे किए जाने का प्रबन्ध करने और अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता के उपयोग का उनके द्वारा मॉटे-तौर पर मूल्यांकन किए जाने का निर्णय लिया है। यह ऐसी सामान्य समीक्षा के अलावा होगा, जो कि योजना आयोग, सम्बन्धित प्रशसनिक मंत्रालयों और अन्य उपयुक्त अभिकरणों द्वारा की जाए।

Import of rubber

2903. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import 15,000 tonnes of rubber during the current year; and

(b) if so, the total amount involved and the names of the countries from where import will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total quantity of 14,750 tonnes valued at Rs. 13.26 crores c.i.f. has already been imported by STC from Sri Lanka, Singapore and Malaysia during the current year. The consignments arrived in September-October, 1978.

H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Central Government Employees of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam .

2905. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam have been declared as B-2 cities for the purpose of city allowances by the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, why the Central Government Employees are not being paid H.R.A. and City Allowances applicable for B-2 cities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government of India is not aware of any orders issued by the State Government in this matter.

(b) Classification of various cities for the purpose of grant of City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees is made on the basis of their population as revealed in the last decennial Census. For the grant of City Compensatory Allowance, the population of the Urban Agglomeration of a city, wherever it exists as per 1971 Census Report, and failing that, the population within the municipal area of the city including such of the suburban municipalities notified areas or cantonments as are contiguous to it, is taken into account. For the grant of House Rent Allowance, only the population of the municipal area of the city including such of the suburban municipalities notified areas or cantonments as are contiguous to it, is taken into account. Only cities with a population exceeding 4 lakhs and upto 8 lakhs are eligible for classification as B-2 class cities. As this condition is not satisfied in the case of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam they are not classified as B-2 cities.

Import of more Commercial Planes

2906. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many more commercial planes have been ordered for supply from foreign countries and what are their individual costs; and

(b) is Government not thinking of having its own industry for manufacturing commercial planes of large dimensions instead of depending upon foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Air-India have placed orders with the Boeing Company, USA, for purchase of one B-747 aircraft in replacement of the one lost in accident on 1.1.78 at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.77 crores. In addition, Air-India have placed orders with the Boeing Company for purchase of three B-747 aircraft at a total estimated project cost of Rs. 148.44 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 10.50 crores in Indian currency.

(b) At present there is no such proposal.

Floating of Loans

2907. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the need to float further loans worth Rs. 400 crores as announced by him recently;

(b) the total amount of Central loans so far taken from the people of the country and when their payments are due; and

(c) will such huge loans not lead to excessive burden on the Central Government if these loans cannot give the desired productive results?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The loans for Rs. 400 crores floated on 22nd November, 1978 are part of the market borrowing of Rs. 1830 crores (gross) for which credit has been taken in the Budget estimates for the current year.

(b) Details of Central loans outstanding at the end of 1977-78 and their maturities are given in Appendix 'A' to Section II of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1978-79 (pages 78 and 79). The loans raised during the current year and their maturities are as under:

	(In Crores)
6% Loan, 1988	140.49
6% Loan, 1989	67.96
6-1/2% Loan, 1993	93.61
6-1/4% Loan, 1995	125.70
6-1/4% Loan, 1996	76.24
6-1/2% Loan, 2001	93.61
6-3/4% Loan, 2006	788.70
6-3/4% Loan, 2007	295.80
	<hr/> 1682.11

(c) Market borrowing is a recognised resource for financing our five year Plans.

Consumers Cooperative Societies Functioning in Tamil Nadu

2908. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumers co-operative societies functioning in Tamil Nadu on 30th November, 1978; and

(b) to what extent these societies have served the weaker sections of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) 29 central/wholesale consumer cooperative societies, 1762 primary consumer cooperative societies and a State Consumer Cooperative Federation at the apex, are functioning in Tamil Nadu as on 30.11.1978.

(b) For the benefit of the weaker sections of the society, consumer co-operatives have with Government assistance opened 35 small branches in backward areas, 43 smaller branches in cities and towns to cater to the requirements of weaker sections living in slums, scheduled castes and workers in the unorganised sector. From July, 1978 to September, 1978, their sales were Rs. 17 lakhs.

Visit of a Nigerian Trade Team to Calcutta

2909. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nigerian trade team visited Calcutta in September, 1978 and met representatives of the various trade organisations in India; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meetings provided very good opportunities for exchange of ideas and the Trade Mission members established good contacts with a large number of businessmen. The visit-

ing delegation showed keen interest in having joint industrial ventures with Indian entrepreneurs.

Formation of Appellate Tribunal in Central Excise

2910. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2447 on 2nd December, 1977 regarding representation for formation of Appellate Tribunal in Central Excises and state:

(a) whether the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee to whom the suggestion in representation regarding the formation of Appellate Tribunal in Central Excise and Gold matters was sent, have recommended such a Tribunal or what the committee has recommended on the point;

(b) whether the Government have accepted the said recommendation; and

(c) if so, when it shall be brought into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The recommendation of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee on the question of constitution of an Appellate Tribunal are contained in paras 16.22 to 16.24 of their Report-Part(II), copies of which have already been laid in the Lok Sabha. The recommendations of the Committee do not cover a Tribunal system for Gold Control matters.

(b) and (c). The Report of the Indirect Taxation Inquiry Committee is presently under examination. A final view on this recommendation is yet to be taken by the Government.

Increase n Pension for Central Gov- ernment Employees

2911. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for increasing the pension for Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Some proposals relating to the revision of pension formula are being examined.

(b) It would be premature to disclose the details.

Un-utilised Capacity in Aerated Water Industry

2912. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware of the large un-utilised capacity in the aerated water industry;

(b) whether the Ministry are aware of the indirect excise aerated water industry pays for Crown Corks, bottles, sugar, carbondioxide gas;

(c) whether the Ministry has carried out an exercise to calculate the possible increase in revenue from decrease in indirect taxes on the aerated water industry taking special note of the indirect excise tax paid by the aerated water industry for the raw material and packages it uses; and

(d) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Ministry has not carried out any exercise to calculate the,

possible increase in revenue from a decrease in indirect taxes on the products of aerated water industry.

Delegations Visiting Foreign Countries

2913. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official and non-official delegations that visited foreign countries during the last three months;

(b) names of the various countries visited, purpose of the visit; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on each delegation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Contraband Goods confiscated by Central Excise and Customs Department

2914. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of contraband goods confiscated by the Central Excise and Customs Department during the current year so far as a result of raids conducted by them;

(b) the number of raids and the places which yielded a seizure of more than Rs. 1 lakh;

(c) the important items of smuggled goods seized;

(d) the manner in which these goods were disposed of, the quantity

still remaining to be sold and that perished due to efflux of time; and

(e) whether Government have issued any guidelines about the disposal or otherwise of such goods, if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to reports received by Government, smuggled goods valued at about Rs. 2.26 crores* were seized during the period from January to October, 1978, as a result of raids conducted by Customs authorities.

(b) The number of raids which yielded seizure of contraband goods of more than Rs. 1 lakh was 36. The places at which these raids were conducted included Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Dardhanga, Karaikal, Dakshineswar,

Pandua, Farraka-Barrage, Noapara, Jaipur and Phalodi.

(c) Important items seized were: Gold, watches, synthetic textiles, diamonds and hashish.

(d) and (e). All seized and confiscated smuggled goods are disposed of in accordance with the manner indicated in the Statement.

Goods become ripe for disposal after their confiscation and completion of the remedies of appeal and revision provided under the Customs law.

Information regarding particulars of goods still remaining to be sold out of those seized in raids during the period from January to October, 1978 and those rendered unfit for use due to efflux of time, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Manner of Disposal of Different Categories of Goods

Name of goods	Manner of Disposal
1. Metallic & Radiant Yarn	Sold to weavers cooperative/associations and to actual users.
2. Synthetic textiles	Re-exported out of India.
3. Liquor	Disposed of to the India Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas and on the usual terms and conditions.
4. Watches	To be handed over to the H.M.T.
5. Electronic goods	Calculators and tape recorders to be offered to Government departments for official use and educational and research institutions and universities. T.V. Sets sold to hospitals.
6. Diamonds	Rough and uncut diamonds sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds sold for export only.

Name of goods	Manner of Disposal
7. Gold and Silver	Deposited in the Government Mint.
8. Indian and foreign currency	Deposited with the Reserve Bank for crediting to the Government.
9. Trade goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicles parts etc. disposed of by auction.
10. Conveyances	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government departments are appropriated departmentally.
11. Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds.	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
12. Arms and Ammunition	<p>Arms and ammunition of other than .33 and .32 bore revolver/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner :—</p> <p>(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).</p> <p>(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum.</p> <p>(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction.</p> <p>(e) Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.</p>
13. Antiquities	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary, by other means.
14. Perishables	Perishables such as cigarettes etc. are disposed of immediately after their seizure. These are first offered to the I.T.D.C. and Air India. If they do not lift, these are sold through retail sale.
15. Miscellaneous and heterogenous items seized in small lots (except watches)	These are disposed of by the Custom Houses through retail sale after meeting the requirements of the Government departments and educational and research institutions etc. as the case may be.

Imported Cars sold by S.T.C.

2915. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of imported cars and their make sold by the State Trading Corporation during the current year (uptil 31st October, 1978);

(b) the profits made by it, and

(c) the names of parties which purchased cars costing more than Rs. 1 lakh each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3011/78]

(b) The net profit made by STC during the calendar year on imported cars amounts to Rs. 206.35 lakhs.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3011/78]

Installed and unutilised capacity, in Aerated Water Industry

2916. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Direct excise payable by aerated water industry;

(b) what is the Indirect excise per 1000 bottles for Crown Corks, Sugar, Carbondioxide gas and bottles;

(c) whether by decreasing the Direct excise to 25 per cent and the sales increasing by 30 per cent will not the sum of the Direct excise and the indirect excise give the same revenue to the Ministry; and

(d) what is the installed capacity in aerated water industry and what is the unutilised capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Sir, Central Excise duty payable on aerated water is as under:—

(i) 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty on aerated waters charged with Carbondioxide but containing no other ingredients.

(ii) 25 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of basic duty on first 50 lakh bottles of soft drink not containing extracts of cola (Kola) nuts cleared in a financial year on or behalf of a manufacturer and 55 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent basic duty on clearances thereafter.

(iii) 55 per cent *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent of the basic duty on soft drink containing extracts of cola nuts.

(iv) No excise duty on clearances upto Rs. 5 lakhs in a financial year provided the clearances during the preceding financial year on or behalf of a manufacturer did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs in terms of value.

(b) The incidence of excise duty per 1000 bottles on crown corks, sugar Carbondioxide gas and bottles is as under:—

(i) Crown Corks about Rs. 20/- to Rs. 21/-.

(ii) Sugar About Rs. 7.59 to Rs. 16.45 (depending upon the variety of beverage)

(iii) Carbondioxide About Rs. 0.92 to Rs. 8.82 (depending upon the variety of beverage)

(iv) Bottles The same bottle is used again and again; the incidence of excise duty on the basis of such use works out to about Rs. 0.85 to Rs. 0.95.

(c) No quantifiable co-relation between reduction in excise duty and consequent increase, if any in sales has been established. The net effect on revenue by a given percentage of reduction in duty cannot, therefore, be measured with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

(b) The licenced installed capacity is 1756 million bottles and the unutilised capacity is reported to be more than 50 per cent.

Leipzig Fair

2917. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is taking part in Leipzig Fair which is beginning in March next year; and

(b) if so, the names of the items which are to be exhibited in that fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

1. MACHINE TOOLS & ACCESSORIES: Machine Tools-Lathes, slotting, shaping, boring and drilling machines, Machine tools accessories, Cutting tools, twist drills, reamers; Wood working tools, Wire and Sheet processing machine.

2. MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT: Plants, equipment & machinery for metallurgical engineering and metal-lurgy foundry; Wire Drawing & Stranding machines, Gears, Textile Machinery, Agricultural machinery & Equipment. Ground nut and Cotton seeds, Exteration machinery, Food processing and packaging machinery. Ceramic & glass making machinery. Disel engines, turbines and boilers, Power Station equipments, pumps and Compressors Road Construction, Civil engineering machinery & materials. Equipment for building materials industry:

3. MINERAL & METAL: Ores, ferrous & non-ferrous metals including Iron Ores, processed Mica, Fabricat-

ed Mica and Mica Products. Other mineral products such as Quartz, quartzite, Steatite, Sillimanite, bauxite, Soap stones Shellac etc. Alloy & Compositions, Materials & Semi-finished products, Castings & Forges such as sluice, regular & taper plug valves, flanges, Pipe fittings and sanitary fittings.

4. MATERIAL HANDLING: Conveyor belts, fork lift trucks, Hoisting machines, Industrial handling and Storage equipment: Roller Chains and wire ropes etc.

5. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & AUTOMATION EQUIPMENTS Electrical generating plants. Components-accessories, Electric machines & apparatus, Electrical Industrial furnaces, Cable & lines, including aluminium cables, Wires, conductors, rods and ingots and insulating material, Material for electrical and electronic industries Mechanical Pneumatic measuring and control equipments, Electronic Components including Computer, Soft-wares and Microwaves components.

6. RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK: Track laying equipment, Components, mechanical and electrical installations.

7. OTHER ENGINEERING ITEMS: Parts for Motor Vehicals, Tractors and agricultural machines, Surgical, medical scientific equipment and accessories, Measuring and testing equipment Laboratory equipments, Telecommunication equipment and Components Precision electronic and nuclear instruments, Photography, Cameras and optic film accessories etc, Data processing and office machines, Fire protection equipments, Surfacing, Cleaning, hardening tempering and coating including electroplating technology, Industrial fittings including nuts, bolts, fasterner etc. Refrigeration plant and heating equipments. Handtools, Grinding materials, Household and Domestic appliance. Radio and Tele-

vision sets, Clocks and Watches, Dry batteries.

8. **TEXTILES ITEMS:** Cotton/Synthetic mixed Textiles, Hankerchiefs (including Silk scarves), Cotton Clothes (Shirts, Ladies blouses Jeans) Neckties, socks Hosiery goods, Table Cloth; Bed sheets; Furnishing fabrics. Juile-Coir Products, Tarapaulin and hessian Cloth and Cotton Waste.

9. **FOOD ITEMS:** Fresh fruit juices and concentrates Squashes, Mango slices, Pine-apple slices, Mushrooms, Tomato Ketchup, Tea, packaged tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Cashew Kernels, ground nuts and Walnuts, Marine products Spices (Pepper cardamom and others).

10. **LEATHER:** Finished leather, Jackets, Wallets, belts, watch-straps and other Leather manufacturers, Foot Wears, particularly shoe uppers, Hides and Skins (Tanned and Semi-tanned).

11. **MISCELLANEOUS:** Handicrafts including decoratives, Walls hangings, Cuff links and other utility articles, Detergents dye stuffs, de-oiled cakes (groundnut extraction and other including decorticated and delinted cotton seed), Essential oils, aromatics Linseed oil, sandalwood oil, Niger seeds, Natural resins, Crushed bones, Bristles and Animal Hairs and paint brushes, Pesticides, Sport Goods, Tyre and Tubes, Books and Publications.

योजनाओं में प्रति व्यक्ति निवेश

29.18. **श्री युवराज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार में उन सभी योजनाओं में, जो इसके द्वारा पहले ही प्रायोजित की जा चुकी है और जिनके लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त होती है, पूंजी निवेश किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा राज्य-वार प्रति व्यक्ति कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और वित्तीय संस्थाओं एवं विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण राशि में से राज्य-वार प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल):

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, पूर्णतया केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निवेश करने के अलावा, केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं में और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में निवेश करती है । ऐसी योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को देश के अन्दर वित्तीय संस्थाओं से कोई वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं होती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विदेशी मित्र देशों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त की जाती है जिसमें से सारी सहायता किसी विशिष्ट योजनाओं के लिए नहीं होती है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, केन्द्र में और राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं में किए गए राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति निवेश के सम्बन्ध में अप्रैल, 1969 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विदेशी मित्र देशों और विश्व बैंक जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से प्राप्त किए जाने वाले ऋणों में, सामान्य प्रकार के कई ऋण, ऋण सम्बन्धी राहत, दूर-संचार तथा रेलवे परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित ऋण शामिल होते हैं जिनका राज्यवार वता लगाना सामान्य नहीं है । इसलिए विदेशी श्रोतों से ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त राशियों में से, किए गए राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति निवेश को बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

पश्चिम बंगाल को केन्द्रीय सहायता

2919. श्री युवराज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित किया है कि वह ओवर ड्राफ्ट के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देशों का पालन नहीं कर सकेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने सप्रेम बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का अनुपूर्व बताया है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलने में विलम्ब हो रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक ओवर ड्राफ्ट लेने के विषय में कौन सी पद्धति अपनाई जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल):

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की समिति और सातवें वित्त आयोग में केन्द्र-राज्य-वित्त सम्बन्धों के बारे में हो रहे विचार-विमर्श को देखते हुए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से राज्यों द्वारा लिए जा रहे ओवर-ड्राफ्टों के विनियमन से सम्बन्धित नई योजना उन्हें बिल्कुल स्वीकार्य नहीं है। राज्य सरकार ने यह इच्छा भी व्यक्त की कि अन्तर्पूर्व प्राकृतिक प्रकोप की स्थिति को देखते हुए ओवर-ड्राफ्ट के विनियमन से सम्बन्धित योजना को आस्थगित रखा जाए।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में बाढ़ से हुई भारी क्षति, जो कि अनुपूर्व स्वरूप की थी, का उल्लेख किया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं। बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए राज्य का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट और राहत से सम्बन्धित उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से राहत के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को पहले ही 88.93 करोड़

रुपए की अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता का आवंटन कर दिया गया है। इस आवंटन में से 50.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि पहले ही दे दी गई है। शेष राशि की अदायगी निर्माण-कार्यों और कर्म-क्रमों पर व्यय की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर को जाएगी।

(घ) राज्यों द्वारा ऐसे ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिए जाने जो कि संविधान के उपबन्धों और राज्यों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक के साथ किए गए करारों का उल्लंघन करते हैं, के विनियमन के लिए भारत सरकार ने योजना आयोग और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ परामर्श कर के एक नीजनायतारकी है। 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 से ओवर-ड्राफ्ट विनियमन योजना शुरू करने के निर्णय के साथ ही भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने राज्य सरकारों की सामान्य अव्यवस्था सीमा का दुगुना कर दिया है। ओवर-ड्राफ्टों के विनियमन की योजना के अन्तर्गत जहाँ कोई राज्य सरकार प्राधिकृत अधोपाय सीमा के 75 प्रतिशत तक का उपयोग कर लेती है तो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक उसे सतर्क कर देगा ताकि राज्य सरकार जल्दी सुधारात्मक उपाय कर ले। यदि ऐसी सतर्कता के बावजूद भी राज्य सरकार के खाते से अधिक निकाली गई रकम 7 कार्य दिवसों से अधिक समय तक रहती है तो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक स्वतः ही अदायगी को रोक देगा और यह तब तक शुरू नहीं की जाएगी जब तक ओवर-ड्राफ्ट का निपटारा नहीं हो जाता। संघ सरकार ने राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि में पर्याप्त वृद्धि कर दी है और राज्यों के संघीय षाटों के समाधान के लिए कार्य-विधियाँ भी तैयार कर दी हैं। इस प्रकार, ओवर-ड्राफ्ट विनियमन योजना लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में सभी आवश्यक पूर्वोक्त कर लिए गए हैं। अतः इस योजना के उपबन्धों का पालन करने और ऐसी कार्यवाई

से बचे रहने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती चाहिए, जिससे असाधारण ओवर-इन्फ्लेशन न लेने पड़े।

Disputes in Private Industrial Organisation having units in South India

2920. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the management of Bank of India have received requests and representations from the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore to resolve the disputes in private industrial organisation having units in South India where all these institutions have large stakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it relates to steel producing factories; and

(d) what steps have been taken to bring about a negotiated settlement between these Public Sector Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd. has reported that they have not made any representation to Government or to Bank of India in the matter. However, in respect of Andhra Steel Corporation which has one of its units in Bangalore, the Corporation has supported the request of the Company to Bank of India, to consider a proposal for settlement of the dispute between Andhra Steel Corporation and Bank of India and to provide necessary working capital. When the Chairman of the Committee of Management of Andhra Steel Corporation met the

Chairman of Bank of India on 1st December, 1978, no new concrete proposal was made by him. The Bank feels that unless the Committee of Management offers requirements, no and fulfils bank's requirements, no further progress can be made in the matter.

Regional Banks functioning in Andhra Pradesh

2921. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional banks functioning at present in each district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount of loans disbursed by these banks during the last year; and

(c) number of banks proposed to be opened in each district during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Three Regional Rural Banks, covering six districts and two talukas in the district of Prakasham, are functioning in Andhra Pradesh. Their names and the areas covered by them are shown in the enclosed statement. These Regional Rural Banks disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 900.02 lakhs during the year ending December, 1977.

(c) Though it has been decided to establish new Regional Rural Banks, the number of such banks proposed to be opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan has not been decided upon. However, among other proposals, a proposal to establish a Regional Rural Bank covering the district of Anantapur is presently under consideration.

Statement

Regional Rural Banks Functioning in Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Bank with date of establishment	Districts covered	Name of the Sponsor Bank	Loans, disbursed during the year ending Dec., 1977 (amount in Rs., 000)
1. Nagarjuna Gramseena Bank, Khammam. 30-4-1976.	Khammam and Nalgonda	State Bank of India	619.38
2. Rayalaseema Gramseena Bank, Cuddapah. * 6-8-1976	Cuddapah and Kurnool	Syndicate Bank	87.15
3. Sri Visakha Gramseena Bank, Srikakulam. 30-9-1976	Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam	State Bank of India	193.49
Total	6 Districts		900.02

* The area of operation of this Bank was extended to include the talukas of Markapur and Giddalur in the district of Prakasham with effect from 25th May, 1977.

Functioning of Cottage Industries Corporation

2922, SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the news weekly *Blitz* dated the 13th September, 1978 under the caption "She Designs to Ditch Cotton Industries";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein regarding functioning of Cottage Industries Corporation;

(c) whether Government have received complaints of similar nature regarding the functioning of the Cottage Industries Corporation, and if so, the details thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken; and

(d) whether Government would like to set up a committee to undertake a critical review of the functioning of various corporations and Subsidiaries functioning under his Ministry with a view to improve their functioning and steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A study has already been undertaken by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

Amount of Provident Fund of employees in Nationalised Banks

2923. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of Provident Fund of the employees in the nationalised banks is charged only on the basic salary of an employee and not on the whole salary; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to remedy the lapse?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The contribution to the Provident Fund by the workmen employees in the nationalised banks is charged on the basic pay and special and officiating allowances, if any. This has been prescribed in accordance with the Bipartite Settlement arrived at in the Banking industry in October, 1966.

Development of 'Neer-Mahal' and Palatial Buildings for Tourist Resorts

2924. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Neer-Mahal' and other palatial buildings in Agartala (Tripura) had been handed over by the former Ruler of Tripura to the State Government for being developed into tourist resorts;

(b) if so, the details of the buildings handed over to the State Government by the former ruler of Tripura and how they are being utilised;

(c) whether parts of Neer-Mahal which is comparable to lake-palace of Udaipur, are now crumbling down for want of maintenance and the steps so far taken to develop this and other buildings into tourist resorts; and

(d) the details of other places etc. handed over to respective State/Central Governments, for being developed into tourist resorts, in the country and what steps have so far been taken to develop them into proper tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorandum from Employees of Union Carbide (India) Ltd.

2925. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Carbide (India) Ltd., a multinational has shifted its Head Quarter from New Delhi to Bombay;

(b) whether a memorandum by the employees of Union Carbide (India) Ltd. was sent to the Finance Ministry making several allegations as reported in the *Blitz* dated the 30th September, 1978; and

(c) if so, what were the allegations and the action taken by the government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Approval of the Company Law Board is required only for the shifting of the registered office of a company from one state to another. The Registered office of M/s. Union Carbide (India) Limited was and continues to be at Calcutta.

(b) and (c). An unsigned cyclostypled memorandum purported to have been submitted by some employees of the company was received in the Finance Ministry. The memorandum was not addressed to the Finance Mi-

nistry or to any other person in particular. The main allegation in the memo was that the Managing Director had shifted the Company's Head Office from Delhi to Bombay to suit his personal convenience. Since the complaint was anonymous and the allegation did not concern the Finance Ministry, no action could be taken.

**आफिस इक्विपमेंट कम्पनी आफ इंडिया,
बम्बई**

2926. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आफिस इक्विपमेंट कम्पनी आफ इंडिया, 10 मी, तुलसी पाइप रोड, मालवमी, बम्बई-13 के मालिकों द्वारा अवैध तरीके से माल की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा उस पर उत्पादन शुल्क का भुगतान किये बिना ही बेच दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1974 और वर्ष 1977 के बीच इतने वर्ष के अन्त तक निर्मित किये गये ऐसे माल की मात्रा और मूल्य क्या हैं और यह माल किन-किन व्यक्तियों को बेचा गया था ;

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित इन वर्षों के दौरान कच्चे माल की कितनी मात्रा के लाइसेंस इस कम्पनी को जारी किये गये थे और इन लाइसेंसों का कुल मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि परमिट पर जारी किये गये कच्चे माल में से इसकी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा आफिस इक्विपमेंट कम्पनी आफ इंडिया द्वारा बेच दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त वर्षों के दौरान, वांछित, कच्चे माल के लिए कितने मूल्य के परमिट जारी किये गये थे :

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
जुलफिकारउल्लाह) :** (क) मैसर्स आफिस इक्विपमेंट कम्पनी आफ इंडिया, बम्बई द्वारा, शुल्क लगाने योग्य माल को, शुल्क अदा किए बिना ही हटाए जाने सम्बन्धी कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एक्ट की जा रहा है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Decline in Export of Sugar

2927. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late the export of sugar has come down sharply; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the stock with Government as on 31st August 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir. Export of sugar during the period 1-4-78 to 30-11-78 was 3.95 lakh tonnes.

(b) STC had a stock of 0.34 lakh tonnes over and above the shipments made by them as on 31st August, 1978. Sugar stocks are kept by the factories at their cost and such stocks were of the order of 38.53 lakh tonnes.

Fall in Financial Assistance

2928. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI

NARAYAN:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI

KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether significant fall in the growth rate of financial assistance to the Industries by financing Institutions has been recorded in 1977-78;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this;

(c) whether it is also a fact that growth rate in the assistance of the new projects has also slackened to a great extent; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to do and help the new industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand, financial assistance sanctioned by all India term lending institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 882 crores as compared with Rs. 661 crores sanctioned by them during 1976-77.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The assistance sanctioned by above-mentioned institutions to new projects during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 300 crores as against Rs. 239 crores sanctioned by them during 1976-77.

C.C.A. to Central Government Employees in Hubli-Dharwar City

2929. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population in Hubli-Dharwar city in

Karnataka has been assessed as more than five lakhs in 1975 and the State Government employees are granted Corporation allowance by the State Government;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this city has not been treated as B-2 for the purpose of payment of City Allowances; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government of India are not aware of the action taken by the State Government.

(b) and (c). Classification of various cities for the purpose of grant of City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees is made on the basis of their population as revealed in the last decennial Census. For the grant of City Compensatory Allowance, the population of the Urban Agglomeration of a city, wherever, it exists as per 1971 Census Report and failing that the population within the municipal area of the city including such of the suburban municipalities, notified areas or cantonments as are contiguous to it, is taken into account. For the grant of House Rent Allowance, only the population of municipal area of the city including such of the suburban municipalities, notified areas or cantonments as are contiguous to it, is taken into account. Only cities with a population exceeding 4 lakhs and upto 8 lakhs are eligible for classification as B-2 class cities. As this condition is not satisfied in the case of Hubli-Dharwar City, it is not classifiable as a B-2 class city.

Purchase of Aircraft by Dharendra Brahmachari

2930. SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed in connection

with the purchase of the aircraft by Shri Dharendra Brahmachari; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against the officials responsible for violating the laws in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation (Special Investigation Unit) had registered a First Information Report against Shri Dharendra Brahmachari and other on 1-8-1978, and the investigation is in progress.

(b). The departmental action against the officials by the concerned authorities is at various stages of progress.

Private individuals who accompanied Ministers during Tours Abroad

2931. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain private individuals accompanied the Union Ministers during their tours abroad;

(b) if so, names and number of private individuals who accompanied the Ministers during their tours abroad during the year 1977-78 and 1st April, 1978 to 31st October, 1978; and

(c) whether all these individuals have paid their air fare and expenses on account of their visits, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Visit of Ministers Abroad

2932. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: DR: RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the visits by each of the Union Minister to various foreign countries during the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st October, 1978;

(b) purpose of their visits;

(c) foreign exchange involved in each case; and

(d) what role was played by each Minister in the foreign country and result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Policy of implementation of Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone

2933. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several complaints have been received by the Government regarding the policy of implementation of the SEEPZ (Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone), regarding selling items in the Domestic Traffic Area (DTA) for facilitating free trade zone;

(b) whether the Committee appointed to study the problems of SEEPZ has presented its report to Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the action taken by Government thereon,

(d) whether Development under the SEEPZ has given various suggestions to the Government to alter the present procedure which creates han-

dicaps, difficulties and delays with the original ideas behind the formation of the SEEPZ; and

(e) the export performance of the SEEPZ for the years 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The question of allowing sale of products manufactured in the Free Trade Zones (Kandla and Santacruz) 'o parities in the Domestic Traffic Area against valid General Currency Area import licences has been under consideration of the Government for some time past. There are some legal difficulties about calculating customs duty on such products while bringing them into DTA from the Free Trade Zones. These difficulties are being resolved in consultation with the CBEC, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law. Pending solution of the legal problems, some requests of units in both the zones for permission to sell their products in the DTA are pending.

(b), (c) and (d). No Committee has been appointed to study the problems of the Santacruz EPZ. However, a Committee on Electronic Exports appointed under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Electronics has, inter alia, made some recommendations about the Santacruz EPZ. They relate to simplification of procedure, corporate tax holiday and allowing cent per cent foreign equity holding companies to set up units in the Santacruz Zone. These recommendations are being examined in the Department of Commerce.

(e) The export performance of SEEPZ during 1977 and 1978 (Nov) has been as follows:-

1977	Rs. 412.05 lakhs
1978	Rs. 468.24 lakhs
(upto November)	

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Liaison Officers in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation

2934. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been appointed in each of the departments in the Ministry as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result, and

(c) will Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) One Officer of Deputy Secretary's rank belonging to Scheduled Castes acted as Liaison Officer in the Department of Commerce from 22nd April, 1976 to 15th July, 1977. No Officer belonging to Scheduled Tribes has been appointed as Liaison Officer so far in any Department of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

(b) and (c). Under para 15.4 of the Brochure, only cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following the reservation & other orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming to light through the inspections carried out by the Liaison

Officers have to be submitted to Secretary/Additional Secretary. No such cases were noticed and no reports were accordingly submitted by the Liaison Officers to Secretary/Additional Secretary.

**Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
Liaison Officers in Ministry of
Finance**

2935. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in his Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them have been appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will the Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, directions and the action taken as per (b) above; if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There are ten Liaison Officers in the various Central Offices of the Departments/Divisions of this Ministry, as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Deputy Secretary/Director | ... 8 |
| 2. Deputy Controller of Insurance | ... 1 |
| 3. Deputy Director | ... 1 |

One more officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary is being designated as Liaison Officer in one of the Divi-

sions. There are also Liaison Officers of varying status in field organisations. They have been appointed on different dates since 1969.

(b) The reference is apparently to Chapter XV of the Brochure. The Liaison Officers are required to submit inspection reports under para 51 (v) of Chapter XV of the Brochure.

Wherever reports have been submitted and defects pointed out, action has been taken to rectify the defects.

(c) It would be administratively difficult to lay on the Table of the House all the reports that have been submitted till now. However, if a request is made in respect of any specific report, Government will consider it.

इस्पात कर्मचारियों के लिये जीवन बीमा योजना

2936. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा इस्पात कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई जीवन बीमा योजना तैयार की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और इसे कब तक लागू किया जायेगा?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). अभी हाल ही में भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण (स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया) ने अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ एक करार किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों का उनकी मृत्यु हो जाने की सूचना में कम से कम 20 महीने के वेतन के बराबर उपदान (ग्रैज्युटी) दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है वरन्त कि यह रकम उपदान सम्बन्धी नियमों के अनुसार

उन्हें देय उपदान की रकम से कम से कम 11,000 रुपए अधिक हो। सभी भाषाओं में कर्रवारी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर कम से कम 11,000 रुपए की रकम दी जाएगी; और भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण ने इस आकस्मिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम के साथ एक सामूहिक बीमा योजना का अन्तिम रूप दिया है जो पहली नवम्बर, 1978 से लागू हो गई है। इस सामूहिक बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत बीमे का प्रीमियम भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण द्वारा अदा किया जाएगा और कर्मचारियों से इस प्रीमियम के लिए कोई रकम नहीं देनी होगी।

Setting up of consortium for Public Sector Undertakings

2937. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set-up a consortium shortly for better co-ordination of work and production among public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the important details of the proposal under consideration and follow-up action taken in this regard; and

(c) details of progress achieved so far and how soon the proposals could be expected to be through?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government constantly review to working of the public

enterprises in order to take remedial action wherever necessary to improve its functioning including steps for better co-ordination. There is no such proposal to set-up a general consortium for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export Wagon Orders

2938. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export of wagon orders received during the last three years, year-wise, unit-wise and country-wise;

(b) the details of the wagon orders expected upto date, year-wise, unit-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether any programme has been taken in hand to increase export of wagons; and

(d) if so, the details of the programme and the action taken up-to-date unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of railway wagons is canalised through the Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Limited (PEC). Details of the orders received by PEC, alongwith the names of

the Associate Manufacturers are given below:

Year	Name of the Country	No. of Wagons	Name of Associate Manufacturer
1976-77	Uganda	150	Braithwaites
		100	Texmaco
	Sri Lanka	30	Burns
	Tanzania	30	Braithwaites
	Zambia	30	Braithwaites
1977-78	Bangladesh	66	Texmaco
	Nigeria	50	Cimenco
1978-79	Vietnam	250	Texmaco
		240	Braithwaites
		240	Burns
		125	Cimenco
		125	Jessops

(b) PEC has submitted tenders and contracts will be secured by them if the tendering authorities place orders with PEC. The details regarding the country, and number of wagons are given below:

Country	No. of Wagons
Bangladesh	150
Philippines	130

(c) and (d). While no specific programme to improve export of wagons has been taken on hand by PEC, it is continuing its marketing efforts and is responding to enquiries received or tenders floated for the purchase of wagons.

Export of Engineering Goods

2939. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the export of engineering goods in the 80s;

(b) if so, the details of the target;

(c) the action taken up-to-date in this regard; and

(d) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). According to the Engineering Export Promotion Council the tentative targets for export of Engineering goods in the 80s are as follows:—

Year	Target (Rs. crores)
1980—81.	1000
1981—82.	1075
1982—83.	1160
1983—84.	1265
1984—85.	1365
1985—86.	1470
1986—87.	1570
1987—88.	1675
1988—89.	1780
1989—90.	1885
1990—91.	2000

The targets are subject to revision and changes in the light of actual export performance and other factors influencing export in the coming years.

(c) and (d). No specific action has been taken with the objective of improving engineering goods exports in the 80s. However, measures already taken like liberalising industrial licensing for export production, liberalising import policy for enabling export manufacturers to obtain their requirements of raw materials and components, the recognition of Export Houses for continued involvement in export efforts grants from the Market Development Assistance to the Engineering Export Promotion Council and other approved organisations for various export promotion measures, are all steps which will also help to improve export performance of engineering goods in the 80s.

Bonus to Class III and IV Employees of L.I.C.

2940. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and IV employees of the L.I.C. have been paid bonus for the last three financial years as per their agreement with L.I.C.;

(b) whether Class I Officers have been paid bonus for the last three financial years as per their agreement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the general policy decision of the Government that ex-gratia payment in lieu of bonus may be paid to employees in non-competitive public sector undertakings as per the formula laid down in the Payment of Bonus Act, Class I Officers of the L.I.C.

have been sanctioned an ex-gratia payment at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent of salary for those drawing salary of Rs. 1600/- p.m. or less for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

As regards the payment of bonus to Class I Officers of the year 1977-78, a decision is yet to be taken.

Direct Purchase of new 737-Aircrafts from Boeing Company

2941. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to make direct purchases of two new 737 aircrafts from the Boeing Company of U.S.A.; and

(b) the price that has been agreed upon and delivery date?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) it is the considered view of the Government that both the national airlines—Air India and Indian Airlines—should acquire their aircraft through direct negotiations with the manufacturers of the aircraft and that on this basis the question of any payment by the manufacturers to agents in India should not arise. The Boeing Company have since informed Air-India that they have decided not to extend the term of their agents/consultants in India beyond October, 1978

Recently Indian Airlines, with the approval of Central Government, had issued a Letter of Intent to the Boeing Company for the acquisition of two Boeing 737 aircraft. The Corporation has not yet made any proposal to Government in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Services of Banks

2942. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that R.B.I. has pulled up the Banks for pricing their services without any relation to the cost involved;

(b) if so, whether the R.B.I. has pointed out that banks charge different rates for different clients; and

(c) what is the reaction of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The pricing of services by the banks was considered by a Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India on productivity, efficiency and profitability in banks (PEP Committee). The Bank has come to the conclusion that the pricing of services cannot be rigid and may have to vary depending upon several factors. The Reserve Bank has, however, in a circular issued in August, 1978, impressed upon the banks to undertake, at periodical intervals, studies to estimate the cost of services and the profitability of different banking operations with a view to examining the cost structure and relating the same, to the extent possible, to the charges levied on services rendered. The Bank has also advised scheduled commercial banks to keep service charges at as low a rate as possible in the case of small borrowers on the grounds of social considerations. No specific reaction to this circular has been received by the Reserve Bank from the banks.

Studies of Economic Potentialities by Nationalised Banks

2943. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has directed nationalised banks to undertake in depth studies of the economic potentialities in the District where they function as lead Bank;

(b) if so, what are the details of the directive issued to them;

(c) whether they have submitted any report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. N. PATEL): (a) to (d). The Government had advised all the lead banks to draw up District Credit Plans, broadly covering the activities in the sectors of Agriculture, Small Industry, Road Transport and Self-employment ventures, for their lead districts for joint implementation by all the financial institutions operating at the district-level. The lead banks have reported having formulated credit plans for their lead districts which are at various stages of implementation. These plans have also been published by the concerned lead banks.

Selective approach to regulate Foreign Tourist Traffic

2944. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering to adopt

a selective approach while regulating the growth of foreign tourist traffic to this Country;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to ban the hippies influx to India;

(c) if so, whether any final decision has been taken; and

(d) if so, what measures are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. The growth of foreign tourist traffic is regulated by the quantum and type of facilities available in the country.

(b) No, Sir, but their activities in India will be watched and corrective action taken wherever called for.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Teachers' Account in Krishna Nagar Branch of State Bank of India

2945. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishna Nagar (Delhi) branch of the State Bank of India has arranged with the Education Department of Delhi Municipal Corporation to receive teachers salaries every month and credit the amount to each teacher's account;

(b) whether recently a large number of teachers have opened savings account in this branch;

(c) whether it is a fact that for opening a new account recommendation of headmaster/Head Mistress of the school was enough;

(d) whether the bank has refused to issue cheque books to these account holders including headmasters/head-mistresses causing hardship to their clients;

(e) whether instructions will be issued to the Regional Manager to use his authority to issue cheque books;

(f) whether counter people take long time to deal with their clients who have to wait for long; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken to instruct Regional Manager to be cordial and helpful to their customers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b): The State Bank of India has reported that in pursuance of the Delhi Municipal Corporation's policy to credit the salary of the teachers in the accounts of the nationalised banks, 550 teachers have so far opened Savings Bank accounts with its Krishna Nagar (Delhi) Branch.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Cheque books to 170 account holders, whose accounts were properly introduced, have been issued. Cheque books to the remaining account holders could not be issued since their accounts were not properly introduced.

(e) The Bank has since instructed the Branch to issue cheque books to account holders after their accounts have been introduced by the Headmasters/Headmistresses of the schools.

(f) and (g). On receipt of the salary cheque from the Education Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, on an average 150 teachers visit the Branch at a time. This rush is normally cleared within 2 to 3 hours. However, the Bank has since issued suitable instructions to the Branch to ensure that no inconvenience is caused to the teachers and prompt and courteous customer services is rendered to them.

Evasion of Income-Tax by M/s O.P.K. Woollen Mills (P) Ltd.

2946. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business premises, Office and residence of M/s O.P.K.

Woollen Mills (P) Ltd. at Ludhiana were raided on 10th August, 1977 for evasion of income-tax;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether in that raid records of income-tax violation worth more than Rupees Seventy Lakhs were detected, and documents of business transactions worth more than rupees forty lakhs were also detected and if so, the details;

(d) whether any further action has been taken against the management; and

(e) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). It is a fact that the premises of M/s. OPK Woollen Mills (P) Ltd., Ludhiana and the residence of the Directors of the Company were searched between 10-8-1977 and 16-8-77. A large number of Books of account and documents were seized during the search. Preliminary scrutiny of the seized records and documents had indicated substantial concealment of income. The precise amount of evaded income cannot be indicated till the completion of the scrutiny of the accounts and investigations which are in progress.

For speedy and effective investigation, the case of the company has been entrusted to a Senior Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax in the Delhi (Central) Charge with effect from 1st November, 1978.

Trade Agreement between India and U.S.S.R.

2947. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether a new trade agreement has been signed between India and USSR; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Textile Technology for Cuba

2948. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cuban Government have expressed interest in having Indian technology in building its textile industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Gold

2949. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to export gold to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Criteria for opening Tourist Promotion Centres in Foreign Countries

2950. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) what are the criteria adopted for opening tourist promotion centres in foreign countries;

(b) what is the number of tourist promotion centres at present functioning abroad with their location;

(c) whether Government have any plan to open new tourist centres abroad in the near future; and

(d, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The

main considerations *inter alia* for opening tourist promotion offices in foreign countries are the size of the market available; the potential it holds for tourist traffic to India; the spending capacity of the market; the population of the country concerned; the per-capita Gross National Product (GNP) and per-capita disposable income which can be used for travel purposes.

(b) There are 18 Government of India Tourist Offices abroad. A list of such offices with areas covered by them is attached.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to open a new tourist office at Kuala Lumpur to promote tourist traffic from Malaysia. The proposal is yet to be finalised in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Statement

List of Government of India Tourist Offices Abroad

There are now 18 overseas offices covering the following areas :—

1. New York	}	Function under arrangement of 'Operation America'—cover U.S.A., Latin America, Canada and Caribbean Islands.	}	Regional Director, New York supervises the functioning of these offices.
2. Los Angeles				
3. Chicago				
4. Toronto				
5. London	}	Functions under arrangement of 'Operation U.K.'—covers U.K. and the Eire.		
6. Geneva				
7. Paris				
8. Frankfurt				
9. Brussels	}	Function under arrangement of 'Operation Europe'—cover Continental Europe.	}	Regional Director Geneva supervises the functioning of these offices.
10. Stockholm				
11. Vienna				
12. Milan				
13. Sydney	}	Function under arrangement of 'Operation Australasia'—cover Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.	}	Regional Director, Sydney supervises the functioning of these offices.
14. Perth				
15. Singapore				
16. Tokyo	}	Functions under arrangement of 'Operation East Asia'—covers Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong and Thailand.	}	Regional Director, Tokyo supervises the functioning of these offices.
17. Bangkok				
18. Kuwait		Functions under arrangement of 'Operation West Asia'—covers countries in West Asia.		

In addition Tourist Promotion Offices attached to some of the above offices are located at Washington D.C., Miami, Dallas and San Francisco in U.S.A. and Tehran (Iran) and Melbourne (Australia) and Osaka (Japan).

चांदी का निर्यात

2951. श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1974 से 1978 तक विदेशों में कितनी मात्रा में चांदी का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) आरक्षित निधि में इस समय कितनी मात्रा में चांदी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) 1974 से 1978 तक निर्यात की गई चांदी की मात्रा का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मे० टन)
1974-75	641
1975-76	1760
1976-77	1650
1977-78	645

(ख) 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 को सरकार के पास 2077,636,859 फाइन ग्राम चांदी का स्टॉक था। तथापि, यह स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली चांदी सरकारी स्टॉक से नहीं दी जा रही है, बल्कि बाजार से प्राप्त की जाती है। अतः चांदी निर्यात करने की वांछनीयता या

अवांछनीयता पर विचार करते समय यह देखना जरूरी नहीं है कि सरकार के पास कितना स्टॉक है। चूंकि समग्र देश में चांदी की मात्रा के अनुमान भिन्न प्रकार हैं। इसलिए इसका कोई निश्चयनीय अनुमान नहीं है। तथापि, ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि देश में लगभग 70 000 टन चांदी उपलब्ध है।

Special Fairs held by Trade Fair Authority in Delhi

2953. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Fair Authority held one or more special fairs in the Capital (Delhi) during the year 1978;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) the total expenditure on this account;

(d) concrete gains and results achieved because of holding of the said fairs; and

(e) how many people visited the said fairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). The Trade Fair Authority of India have organised one fair, viz. the National Small Industries Fair in Delhi during 1978. The objective of this fair is to project:

(i) the potential and prospects of small and cottage industries,

(ii) the role of small industries in the development and economic growth of India.

(iii) the role of State Governments in the development of small and cottage industries.

(iv) the export potential of small and cottage industries,

(v) the role of technical education in the development of small and cottage industries.

The total estimated expenditure on the Fair is Rs. 46.65 lakhs.

Participation in the Fair is broad-based-as many as 21 State and Union Territories, 6 Government Departments and 22 Public Sector Undertakings, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and 5 Financial Institutions, besides 79 private sector units in the small scale sector are taking part in the Fair. The number of constituents in the various pavilions total around 2,000. The Fair has been very popular as judged from the large number of visitors including foreign-delegated visiting the Fair. The large number of participants and visitors is indicative of the realisation of the objectives of the Fair.

Since its opening to the Public on 18-11-1978 over about 5.5 lakhs people have visited the Fair. The average number of visitors a day has gone to nearly 29,000. On last Sunday there were as many as 80,000 visitors.

Besides, groups or delegations from EEC countries, Fiji, USSR, USA, UK, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Singapore, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Nepal and some economic journalists from France and Hong Kong have also visited the Fair and have expressed their satisfaction with it.

Smuggling of Watches by C.B.I. Officers at Santacruz Airport

2954. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item which

appeared in Sunday Magazine of 22nd October, 1978, saying that two C.B.I. officers of Bombay were found trying to sneak out from an exit at Bombay's Santacruz International Airport with a suitcase containing 400 wrist watches, if so, action taken by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that a subsequent raid was carried out at the residence of two suspects and brought to light a further Rs. 20,000; and

(c) whether it is a fact that policemen are being used as carriers for contraband at the Santa Cruz Customs Barriers; and if so, action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Report received by Government shows that on 9-9-78, the Customs Officers at Santa Cruz airport intercepted two C.B.I. officers each carrying a brief case and seized 405 wrist watches valued at Rs. 61,000 from one of the brief cases. As a follow up action, the residential premises of these two officers were searched on the same day. Some incriminating documents and other items like one brief case similar to the one from which the watches were seized earlier, 2 ladies wrist watches, one camera, one flash-gun etc. all valued at about Rs. 2220/- were seized from the residential premises of one of the Officers and Indian currency of Rs. 14,900/- was seized from the residential premises of the other officer. Both the officers were arrested and are presently on bail. Both of them have been placed under suspension.

(c) Although some cases relating to smuggling where police officers were found to be involved, have been detected, there is no general information to the effect that policemen are being used as carriers of smuggled goods. During the year 1978 only one other case relating to smuggling of gold valued at about Rs. 6.71 lakhs

involving a police inspector attached to Immigration Department was detected at Santacruz airport. The police officer was arrested and he is presently on bail. The goods seized in this case were confiscated absolutely and a penalty of Rs. 50,000/- imposed on the said officer.

Application by Good Year India to Income-tax Department under Section 245-A of Income-tax Act

2955. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Good Year India, which is a subsidiary of American Multinational, has applied to the Income-tax Department to compound this case under the Income-tax Act, 1961 Section 245-A of Income-tax;

(b) if so, the amount of money involved;

(c) why was this amount of about Rs. 60 lakhs not disclosed by the Company previously;

(d) is it a fact that in America, the S.E.C. (Security and Exchange Commission) has alleged against this Company for inadequate disclosure in proxy material and has filed a case against this Company in U.S. District Court of Columbia;

(e) if so, the results thereof; and

(f) what steps Government are proposing to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Goodyear India Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, U.S.A., has made an application under Section 245C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to the Income-tax Settlement Commission for settlement of its case for the assessment years 1972-73 to 1976-77.

(b) and (c). The Company has not produced books or other evidence to

indicate the funds held by it outside its accounts at any point of time. The following statement has, however, been made in its Directors' Report for 1977:-

"The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) alleged inadequate disclosure in proxy materials and reports filed by Goodyear USA and filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. After consideration of the burden and disruption that could be anticipated from protracted litigation with the SEC, the Board of Directors of Goodyear USA concluded that it would be in the best interests of GOODYEAR to settle. Therefore, Goodyear USA, without admitting the material allegations of SEC, voluntarily consented to the entry of a Final Judgment and Order of Permanent Injunction simultaneously with the filing of the complaint, stipulating that such consent does not constitute and is not evidence of any admission of wrong-doing by Goodyear USA. The entry of findings of fact and conclusions of law were waived by both Goodyear USA and SEC.

In the statements to the SEC, reference was made to an unrecorded fund maintained by a subsidiary in India (Goodyear India) between 1971 and 1975, mainly derived from suppliers' rebates, and disbursed in India. The estimates of the total amount in the fund during its five years' existence vary from approximately Rs. 39,00,000 to Rs. 62,00,000. The Statement stipulated that there was no evidence that any amount was used for payments unrelated to the subsidiary's business.

When this matter came to the attention of your management, relevant information was sought and was voluntarily provided to the Income-tax Authorities as soon as it was available. As already stated to the Income-tax Authorities, Goodyear India has no re-

cords of any unrecorded funds and none have been located."

(d) and (e). The Securities and Exchange Commission of U.S.A. filed a complaint on 21-12-1977 before the District Court of Columbia, U.S.A. against The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company basically to the effect that the latter was not effecting full complete and accurate disclosures pertaining to its corporate funds as required under the U.S.A. Securities Exchange Act. It was prayed that the Court should restrain The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and others from making false and misleading reports including proxy statements and require the Company to make complete and accurate disclosures. Consequently to the above complaint, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, without admitting or denying the allegations in the complaint, agreed to make an appropriate disclosure. Thereupon, the Court passed a consent decree restraining the Company, *inter alia* from filing reports which are materially false and misleading and from withholding the material information required to be disclosed under the Securities Exchange Act.

(f) Income-tax assessments of Goodyear India Ltd., for the assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75 have been reopened to tax the undisclosed income represented by the admittedly unrecorded fund. Jurisdiction over the case has been assigned to the Income-tax Officer, Central Circle XIX in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi Central—II. The assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 has been completed after including concealed income of Rs. 14.84 lakhs being the portion of the unrecorded fund relevant to this year. Penalty proceeding for concealment of income has been initiated. The assessee's appeal against the assessment is pending.

Meanwhile, acting under the second proviso to Section 245D of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 the Commissioner of Income-tax has objected to the appli-

cation made under Section 245C from being proceeded with by the Settlement Commission.

Export of Sugar

2956. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the quality and quantity of sugar exported so far during the current year, the price realised therefor and the names of the agencies through which it was exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): The quality of sugar exported is ISS/C/D/E-30 grades. During the year 1978, 3.95 lakh tonnes of sugar has been exported upto 30-11-1978. The average price realisation on exports so far effected works out to Rs 1778.50 per metric tonne. STC is the sole export agency for sugar.

Proposal to strengthen Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

2957. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to strengthen the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence with a view to dealing firmly with the economic offenders and tax evaders; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The functioning of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, as an apex intelligence organisation; is kept under review for effective deployment of staff to meet the exigencies of work. Recently, the Intelligence Unit at Amritsar was strengthened.

A Directorate of Anti-evasion (Central Excise) for prevention of evasion of Central Excise revenues is currently being set up as a separate Wing in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

Sale of Sterling Tea Companies to Indians

2956. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) how many sterling tea companies have been sold to the Indians during the period 1975-76 to 1978-79;

(b) original and current market value of each sterling company so sold;

(c) at what price each of the gardens was sold;

(d) names and particulars of sellers and buyers in each case; and

(e) whether the Reserve Bank had given approval of these transactions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). In terms of section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 the sterling tea companies have to convert themselves into Indian companies in which the non-resident shareholding is not to exceed 74 per cent. There has therefore been no outright sale of any sterling tea company to the Indians, but only their amalgamation with Indian companies formed for the purpose of taking over their Indian Business. In the Indian companies, the sterling companies can retain non-resident equity not exceeding 74 per cent and the remaining 26 per cent is to be offered to Indian residents.

2. However, there have been cases of outright sale of individual tea estates. A list of such cases of outright sale of tea estates by sterling tea companies giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3012/78]. All these transactions have been approved by the Reserve

Bank of India as required under FERA.

Removal of Middlemen in Export of Sugar

2959. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elimination of middlemen in the export of sugar introduced for the first time during the current year has been very successful;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in saving of at least Rs. one crore; and

(c) if so, whether in view of the saving Government are considering to remove the middlemen in other fields also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of sugar is canalised through STC. STC sells sugar directly to International Trading Houses abroad and to Government agencies in various countries. No middlemen are used to effect exports. However, within the country because of the expertise available with Indian Sugar Industries Export Corporation, they have been entrusted by the STC with procurement of sugar from the mills and handling it. The functions being undertaken by the Indian Sugar Export Corporation are proposed to be undertaken by STC itself from next financial year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली से कुल्लू और मनाली के लिए नियमित विमान सेवा

2960. श्री ग्रंथ प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल्लू और मनाली अति आकर्षक पर्यटक केंद्र हैं और क्या इन स्थानों को देखने के इच्छुक विदेशी पर्यटक इन स्थानों के लिए विमान सेवाओं से उपलब्ध न होने के कारण वहां नहीं जा पाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली से कुल्लू और मनाली के लिए नियमित विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने पर विचार करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की 1979 के ग्रीष्मकाल में कुल्लू विमान-क्षेत्र के नियमित परिचालनों के लिए तैयार हो जाने पर दिल्ली तथा कुल्लू के बीच विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने की योजनाएं हैं ।

Problems of Tourists visiting Kurukshetra, Chandigarh, Anandpur Sahib, Amritsar and Vaishno Devi

2961. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has assessed the problems of tourists who went to visit Kurukshetra, Chandigarh, An-

andpur Sahib, Amritsar and Vaishno Devi;

(b) is there any move to run or allow tourists buses to carry all these tourists; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Facilities at Kurukshetra, Anandpur Sahib, Amritsar and Vaishno Devi which are visited by large number of domestic tourists are to be provided by the concerned State Governments. Accommodation and transport facilities for tourists visiting these centres are available. Special trains and buses are operated to meet the demand of pilgrims and domestic tourists as and when there is a rush on the occasion of special festivals or melas, which draw large crowds.

Construction of Janata Hotels in Punjab

2962. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have any plan to construct some Janata Hotels in Punjab;

(b) if not, is there any plan to develop some tourist centres in Punjab; and

(c) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages the construction of Janata hotels in the Central sector at the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and at other selected centres to be identified after a survey and depending upon the availability of resources. Initially the Government

has taken up the construction of a 1250-bed Janata hotel (Ashok Yatri Niwas) in Delhi.

Interest Charged from Public Sector Undertakings

(b) and (c). At the State Tourism Ministers' conference held on 17-11-78 in New Delhi, recommendations were made for the selection of two tourist centres in each State/Union Territory for development in the Central sector. The centres proposed for consideration in Punjab are Patiala/Nangal, Harike-Paattan Sanctuary and Roza Sharif.

The details of the schemes and the relative priority to be given to implement them will be decided shortly in consultation with the representatives of the State Government.

Over Drafts by States from R.B.I.

2963. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have drawn over drafts from the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, details regarding such States and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Overdraft Regulation Scheme formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India and brought into force with effect from 1-10-1978 does not permit any State Government to be continuously in overdraft for more than seven working days. Since then the States have been able to manage their finances within the parameters of this scheme. Only West Bengal, Punjab and Bihar had overdrafts for 5, 3 and 6 days respectively in October 1978, after which these got cleared. No State, including these three States, have been reported to be in overdraft after 21-10-1978.

2964. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of interest received by the Central Government from the Public Sector Undertakings in 1977-78;

(b) at what rate, interest is charged from these Undertakings;

(c) whether there is any difference between these rates of interest and those mentioned in the Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings, 1976-78, Part I; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The interest payable by Central public sector undertakings for the year 1977-78 has been estimated at Rs. 250 crores.

(b) The rates of interest charged by Government from public sector industrial and commercial enterprises from 1-8-1974 are as follows:

Not exceeding 4 years	9½%
Exceeding 4 years but not exceeding 9 years	10%
Exceeding 9 years but not exceeding 15 years	10½%

However, from 2-9-76 Non-Plan loans given to public enterprises for covering their deficits for discharging past obligations carries interest at a flat

rate of 12½ per cent per annum. This rate applies for non-plan loans required for meeting working capital.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Merger of D.A. with Pay of Central Government Employees

2965. SHRI KACHARULAL
HEMRAJ JAIN:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since entrusted the dispute of merger of D.A. with pay of Central Government employees to an Arbitration Tribunal;

(b) if so, the composition of the Arbitration Tribunal and the terms of reference;

(c) when the said Arbitration Tribunal has been asked to submit its report; and

(d) whether Government propose to give some interim relief to the employees till the report of the Arbitration Tribunal is received?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) The issue of merger of D.A. with pay has been referred to the Board of Arbitration along with two other issues relating to D.A.

(b) The composition of the Board of Arbitration is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Justice Shri J. S. Bedi | Chairman |
| 2. Shri G. Ramanujam | Member representing the Staff side. |
| 3. Shri D. S. Nakra | Member representing the Official side. |

The terms of reference on this issue are as follows:

"That the first nine instalments of Dearness Allowance paid to Central Government employees be treated as Pay with effect from the date 9th instalment had fallen due i.e. 1-9-74".

(c) The Board of Arbitration has to act according to the procedure laid down for the disposal of cases referred to it and Government cannot give any directions to the Board in regard to the submission of its Award.

(d) No. Sir.

खजुराहो के विदेशी पर्यटकों को सुविधाएं

2966. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष (1978) में कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये और उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ;

(ख) इस वर्ष अधिक सख्ता में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उनको आवास देने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त प्रबंध किये गये हैं; और

(ग) खजुराहो, मध्य प्रदेश में विदेश पर्यटकों को क्या अतिरिक्त सुविधायें दी गई हैं।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री

(श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क)

जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1978 के दौरान और 1977 की तदनु रूपी अवधि के दौरान भारत आये विदेशी पर्यटकों के कुलनात्मक

आंकड़े, विदेशी मुद्रा आय की अनुमानित राशि सहित नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

अवधि	पर्यटकों की संख्या	अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा आय
जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1977	5,04,094	223 करोड़ रु०
जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1978	5,89,284	260 करोड़ रु०

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग विदेशों में स्थित अपने पर्यटक कार्यालयों के माध्यम से प्रमुख पर्यटक सर्जक मार्केटों में भारत की एक हॉलिडे डेस्टिनेशन के रूप में अभिवृद्धि करता है। पर्यटक चिवाले स्थानों का फोल्डरों, पोस्टरों जैसे पर्यटक प्रचार साहित्य के वितरण के जरिए, डक्यूमेंटरी फिल्में दिखाने के जरिए, प्रदर्शनियाँ, सेमिनारों, यात्रा व्यवसाय सम्मेलनों आदि में भाग लेकर व्यापक तौर पर प्रचार किया जाता है। यात्रा अभिकर्ता तथा यात्रा लेखक/प्रचारक, रेडियो/टी०वी० टीमें भारत आने के लिए आमंत्रित की जाती हैं ताकि वे वापिस लौटने पर देश के पर्यटक आकर्षणों के बारे में अभिवृद्धि कर सकें। अपनाई जा रही अभिवृद्धिपरक नीति से पर्यटक यातायात का दिशापरिवर्तन भी सुनिश्चित होगा ताकि जहाँ तक संभव हो, पर्यटक यात्रा कार्यक्रमों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक संख्या में पर्यटक केन्द्र शामिल किये जाएं।

इस समय पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमोदित सूची में 306 होटल हैं जिनकी कुल क्षमता 18,511 कमरों की है। 31-12-1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार 287 अनुमोदित होटल थे जिनमें कमरों की संख्या 17,831 थी। इसके अलावा पर्यटन विभाग ने 76 होटल परियोजनाओं का अनुमोदन किया है जिनके पूरा हो जाने पर 4,718 कमरों की वृद्धि हो जाएगी। सरकार अब कम सम्पन्न विदेशी एवं

घरेलू पर्यटकों के लिए आवास के निर्माण पर अधिक जोर दे रही है। इसका उद्देश्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटकों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए एक संतुलित आवास की व्यवस्था करना है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए प्रारम्भ में केन्द्रीय सेंक्टर में दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के महानगरों में चार जनता होटलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। नई दिल्ली में पहले जनता होटल (अशोक यात्री निवास) का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू हो गया है। 300 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 1250—बैड वाले होटल का निर्माण 1980-81 तक, विभिन्न चरणों में, पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ग) सामान्य प्रचार अभियान के अतिरिक्त विभाग ने खजुराहो में जल-पूर्ति योजना पर 15.98 लाख रुपये की मंजूरी दे दी है ताकि खजुराहो का दौरा करने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए पर्याप्त जल की सप्लाई की जा सके। खजुराहो की मास्टर प्लान राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई है ताकि इसका विकास विनियमित करके सुखद वातावरण सुनिश्चित हो, जिससे पर्यटक यातायात को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। खजुराहो पर फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा तैयार की गई एक फिल्म भी पर्यटक कार्यालयों द्वारा दिखाई जाती

है। इस वर्ष के पर्यटक प्रचार कार्यक्रम में खजुराहो पर एक सूचना निर्देशिका भी शामिल है।

खजुराहो में गैर-सरकारी सेक्टर में 2/3 स्टार श्रेणी के 46 कमरों वाली एक नई होटल परियोजना को अनुमोदित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, होटल चंदेला द्वारा विद्यमान आवास में वृद्धि की जा रही है। 38 कमरों के एक नये विंग का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिसके पूरा हो जाने पर होटल चंदेला में 102 कमरों की कुल आवास व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। इन सभी उपायों से खजुराहो में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय/स्वदेशी पर्यटक यातायात में और अधिक अभिवृद्धि करने में सहायता मिलेगी। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की छठी योजना (1978-1983) में 20-30 कमरों की वृद्धि कर खजुराहो होटल का विस्तार करने के लिए 30 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान शामिल है।

Indo-Iraq Trade Agreement

2967. SHRI D. AMAT;

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Iraq agreement has been concluded to expand further trade between the two countries in October, 1978; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No agreement between India and Iraq was concluded in October 1978 regarding trade between the two countries.

Annual indicative trade plans for trade between Indian and Iraq are drawn up at the meeting of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission. The trade plan identifies the items and value of exports from one country to the other. The indicative trade plan for 1978 provides for exports valued at US \$ 100 million from India to Iraq.

During the visit of the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation to Iraq in October 1978, he had discussions with the Minister of Trade of Iraq. In these discussions, it was recognised that there was considerable potential for further expanding the exports from India to Iraq and that it should be possible to increase the exports to US \$ 200 million in 1979.

The Indo-Iraq Trade Plan for 1979 will be finalised at the next session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission, expected to be held shortly.

Full Control over Trade Fair Authority of India

2968. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government of India want to have full control over Trade Fair Authority of India which an autonomous public sector undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): No, Sir. The Government does not want to have full control over the Trade Fair Authority of India. The Authority, which is a Society registered under the Company's Act, in fulfilling its objectives, has, however, to function in harmony with the policy of the Government and in liaison with the concerned Departments and agencies of the Government.

भारत की यात्रा पर आने वाले हिप्पियों पर रोक

2969. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिवर्ष भारत आने वाले हिप्पियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) हिप्पियों की गतिविधियों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) चूंकि इस समय डिसएम्बार्केशन कार्ड्स में, जिनमें कि पर्यटक सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े एकत्र किये जाते हैं, हिप्पियों के लिए अलग से कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं है, अतः प्रतिवर्ष भारत आने वाले हिप्पियों की अलग से संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) ऐसे विदेशियों के, जिनकी नगले पदार्थों के सेवन (नार्कोटिक्स), अमद व्यवहार, आवागमन, भीख मांगने आदि में अन्तर्गत होने की आशंका है, भारत में प्रवेश को सीमित करने के उद्देश्य से विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनरों को ऐसे व्यक्तियों को पर्यटक वीसा मंजूर करने में विशेष सावधानी बरतने के लिए समुचित हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं। राज्य सरकारों को भी समुचित तौर पर सलाह दी गई है कि ऐसे विदेशियों की गतिविधियों पर ध्यानपूर्वक निगरानी रखें और कानून का

कोई भी उल्लंघन होने पर शीघ्र दंड सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही करें।

ऊँचे तथा मध्य स्तर के होटल

2970. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

क्या पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऊँचे तथा मध्य स्तर के होटलों की क्षमता क्या है; और

(ख) पर्यटकों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगली योजना के दौरान सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में होटल उद्योग के विकास में संशोधन द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अनुमोदिन होटलों में कमरों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) होटल आवास, विशेष रूप से सस्ते प्रकार के आवास के विस्तार को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से स्वदेशी और साथ ही साथ अपने बजट को ध्यान में रखने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय और अन्य राहतों के बारे में एक नीति सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

विवरण

स्टार श्रेणी	होटलों की संख्या	कमरों की कुल संख्या
5 स्टार डीलक्स	3	1149
5 स्टार	8	899

1	2	3
4 स्टार	12	900
3 स्टार	45	2549
2 स्टार	55	2217
1 स्टार	31	1077
	152	8791
प्रवर्गीकृत	154	9720
जोड़	306	18,511

Filing of Income-tax Returns by M/s Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s Amber Tours (Pvt.) Ltd.

2971. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA :

SHRI SIYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours and M/s. Amber Tours Pvt. Ltd. C-42, Connaught Place, New Delhi, have filed their Income-tax returns upto date;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government in the matter taking into cognizance the offences committed by these firms during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of answer to part (a) the question does not arise.

(c) Penalty proceedings under section 271(1)(c) and under section 273 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been initiated for assessment year 1974-75 and assessment year 1975-76 in the case of M/s. Amber Tours (P) Ltd. Penalty proceedings under section 271(1)(a), 271(1)(c) and 273 have been initiated for assessment year 1975-76 in the case of M/s. Wild Life Adventure Tours.

Report of James Raj Committee on Public Sector Banks

2972. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the James Raj Committee on the functioning of the public sector Banks has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendation; and

(c) the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. P. TEL): (a) to (c). The James Raj Committee appointed to study the functioning of the public sector banks submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India in April, 1978. The gist of the main recommendations contained in the Report and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon by the Reserve Bank are given in the Statement. Other recommendations of

the Committee relate to simplification of procedures for lending to priority sectors, terms and conditions of such lending, improvement of efficiency in banks etc. Several recommendations on procedural matters as well as those

relating to internal efficiency in banks, made by the James Raj Committee were also made earlier by other Committees. Action on some of these recommendations has already been initiated by the Reserve Bank.

Statement

Gist of the Main Recommendations

Action taken / proposed to be taken by Reserve Bank of India.

1. There should be a process of selective consolidation of gains achieved in branch expansion by each bank for a period of 3-5 years during which banks should not expand beyond a certain limit e.g. banks with less than 1000 branches should grow up to 1000 branches and those with 1000-1500 branches upto 1500 branches.
 2. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) may open branches in rural areas and wherever and whenever the RRBs are well established, they should take over offices of commercial banks operating in rural areas. The area of operation of RRBs should be clearly demarcated to cover one or more districts depending upon the size of the districts.
 3. SBI should be formed into a holding company with five zonal subsidiaries to function as independent entities.
 4. The four of the subsidiaries of SBI, viz., State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore may be separated from the State Bank of India and made independent entities.
 5. Three new public sector banks should be set up in north-eastern, eastern and central regions of the country with head offices located in these regions with a view to removing regional imbalances in banking.
- The Reserve Bank does not consider it feasible to fix ceiling on branch expansion of the public sector banks in view of the need for very substantial increase in the number of branches over the next few years. Acceptance of this suggestion could also result in putting an embargo on well-managed banks.
- For the present, RRBs will continue to be organised under the existing statute. No rigid grounds are proposed to be prescribed with regard to the area of their operation and a flexible approach will be adopted. RRB will be accorded priority in the matter of branch expansion in rural areas in the districts where the RRBs have been established/will be established hereafter.
- After due consultation with the Government and SBI, RBI has decided not to divide the SBI into zonal banks at present. However, the question regarding need for further decentralisation of the powers and functions of SBI is under study.
- This recommendation of James Raj Committee is under examination in the RBI in the light of the findings of a Committee appointed by the SBI to examine the question of relationship between SBI and its subsidiaries. This Committee has favoured continuance of the linkage in the light of several advantage of the "group model" and has suggested certain legal, regulatory and attitudinal changes in the existing relationship to remedy certain deficiencies in the present relationship.
- The suggestion is under examination in the Reserve Bank of India. The aspects involved are whether mere creation of new institutions would solve the problems of regional inequality or whether this purpose could be better achieved by ensuring that the existing banks mainly operating in the regions are made to focus their attention in these areas by forming subsidiaries or upgrading their regional offices with local boards having adequate discretionary powers for taking administrative and operational decisions.

Target for Export of Tea

2973. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since fixed up a target for the export of tea this year;

(b) if so, the target so fixed;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian tea is facing hard competition in the foreign market; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The indicative export target for tea fixed for 1978-79 was 200 million kgs. This is subject to review from time to time. It has been decided now not to have any ceiling for exports for the current year.

(c) and (d). In order to make Indian tea more competitive in the international market, the export duty has been reduced from Rs. 5/- per kg. to Rs. 2/- per kg. with effect from 7 September, 1978.

Directors on the Board of Directors of L.I.C.

2974. **SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Directors on the Board of Directors of the Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) the names and other particulars of employees representatives in the Board of Directors of L.I.C.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The

names of the Directors appointed on the LIC Board are as follows:—

1. Shri J. Matthan, Chairman.
2. Shri J. R. Joshi
3. Shri G. V. Kapadia
4. Shri S. Ramanathan
5. Shri J. N. Saxena
6. Dr. (Smt.) Usha H. Mehta
7. Dr. M. Aram
8. Shri N. C. Krishnan
9. Dr. C. Rangarajan
10. Prof. N. R. Mane
11. Shri Murari Prasad Mishra
12. Prof. Abad Ahmed.

(b) There is at present no employees representative on the LIC Board.

New Export Policy

2975. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a new export policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Policy is, however, kept under review to respond to changing needs and situations.

Meeting between Representatives of Jute Mill Industry and Shippers of Jute Goods to Evolve Export Strategy

2976. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister had a meeting with the representatives of the jute mill industry and shippers of jute goods in Delhi to evolve an export strategy; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the deliberations that took place and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was taken by the Commerce Minister with representatives of jute industry on 16-11-1978.

(b) Specific problems such as adequate availability of raw material and promotional measures were discussed with a view to improving the export performance.

Export of Wood

2977. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed free export of 20 types of wood during 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement, giving the varieties permitted and indicating the reasons for allowing free export, is attached.

Statement.

The export of the following species of wood and timber will be allowed in all forms including logs and sawn under OGL 3:—

1. Aini.
2. Vallapine.
3. Birch.
4. Bird Cherry.
5. Bola.

6. Champ.
7. Haldu.
8. Kasi.
9. Kumbi.
10. Lali.
11. Maple.
12. Rhododendron.
13. Temperate and Sub-alpine Himalayan spp.
14. White Cedar.
15. Yew.
16. Raj Brikh.
17. Padauk.
18. Red Sanders.
19. Spruce.
20. Ebony.

REASONS FOR ALLOWING FREE EXPORTS

Most of the species of wood and timber mentioned above were already allowed freely earlier. Some of the species have been deleted from the free list and some new have been added keeping in view the demand and supply position in the country. The availability of these species of wood and timber is satisfactory for export after meeting indigenous requirement.

Export of Animals and Birds

2978. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) Animals, (ii) Birds exported from the country in 1976, 1977 and 1978 (September end);

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange was earned and for what purpose each category of the above was exported;

(c) whether Government have kept in mind the recommendations of the Wildlife Preservation rules, in sanctioning the export of birds;

(d) whether the Bhagwan Mahaveer Ahinsa Prachar Sangh has approached the Department, through a deputation and memorandum presented to the Prime Minister on 22nd October, 1978 demanding Ban on export of Animals and Birds; and

(e) what is the policy of Government in general with regard to export of Animals, Birds, Reptiles and rare Species found in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b). Export statistics are maintained on financial year basis. Two statements showing quantity and value of animals and birds exported during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (Upto February 1978) are attached.

Figures beyond February 1978 are not yet available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Commerce is not aware of any such deputation and memorandum.

(e) The export policy for wildlife is formulated for each financial year taking into consideration the schedules of the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species of Wild Fauna

Flora as well as seasons: local fluctuations in population of various species of animals & plants, on the basis of information made available to Ministry of Agriculture by Expert bodies and individual scientists. By and large, this policy conforms with the wildlife (protection) Act, 1972.

Statement No. I

Export of Live Animals and animals n.e.s. (including 300 animals, dogs and cats) during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

S. No.	Description of item	1975-76		1976-77	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Cows other than buffaloes adult	6	0.03	83	0.96
2.	Other bovine cattle (including buffaloes)	86	1.55	3110	50.52
3.	Goats & Kids	54	0.03	39952	67.66
4.	Sheeps and Lamb	8947	22.17	79863	155.72
5.	Poultry, Live	95829	2.49	318512	7.60
6.	Live animals (chiefly for food), n.e.s. (e.g. rabbit, game birds)	13983	0.98	9351	5.98
7.	Birds	1711288	87.65	1367439	93.61
8.	Dogs	19	0.02	2	0.01
9.	Elephants	6	1.36	19	7.44
10.	Monkeys	27906	50.06	20267	84.63
11.	Zoo animals, n.e.s. cats and other animals of a kept as pets	3558	2.08	5002	1.41
12.	Turtle, Live	407	0.04	170	0.01
13.	Other live animals including insects but including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and microbial cultures (e.g. marine mammals, bees)	..	7.59	..	6.05

NOTE :—Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SOURCE :—Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Vol. I (Exports) published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Statement No. II

Export of Live animals chiefly for food and animals live, n.e.s. (including Zoo animals, dogs, cats, insects etc.) during the year 1977-78 (Upto February, 1978).

Sl. No.	Description of Item	Value in Rs. Lakhs Quantity in Nos.	
		1977-78 (Upto Feb. 1978)	
		Qty.	Value
1.	Bulls other than buffaloes, adult pure bred for breeding	200	5.88
2.	Other animals of the bovine species (including buffaloes live pure bred for breeding)	10134	218.56
3.	Cows other than buffaloes, adult other than pure bred breeding stock	50	0.21
4.	Other animals of the bovine species (including buffaloes live, other than pure bred breeding stock)	6254	123.62
5.	Sheep and Lambs for breeding purpose	15846	42.36
6.	Sheep and Lambs other than breeding purpose	28303	70.55
7.	Goats and Kids	107929	259.72
8.	Swine		
9.	Poultry, live below 185 gms of weight	586041	13.32
10.	Poultry, live above 185 gms of weight	7360	0.32
11.	Live animals chiefly for food, n.e.s. (e.g. rabbit game birds chickens, deer, frogs, hares, pigeons etc.)	10000	0.33
12.	Birds	1097097	52.41
13.	Dogs	1	Neg.
14.	Elephants	12	3.91
15.	Monkeys	132773	62.05
16.	Zoo animals, n.e.s. (Cats and other animals of a kind kept as pets)	4337	1.43
17.	Turtle or tortoise, live	500	0.03
18.	Other live animals including insects but excluding fish crustacea, molluscs and microbial cultures (e.g. marine mammals, bees)	..	15.79

NOTE : Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SOURCE : Advance data received in the Office of Economic Adviser from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Import of Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Oil

2979. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed its earlier decision of banning the imports of R.D.B. refined, bleached and deodorised palm oil;

(b) if so, how much refined, bleached and deodorised palm oil will be allowed to be imported, at what price and through what agency;

(c) will Government bear in mind the experience in the past when such oil was sold as ghee or vanaspati or freely mixed by ghee and vanaspati manufacturers to cheat the public; and

(d) what strict precautions have Government taken to prevent these malpractices and check its distribution and sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Import of all edible oils including palm oil, which had earlier been under the Open General Licence, is now being canalised with effect from 2-12-1978 through the State Trading Corporation of India. Quantity and types of oils to be imported will be determined from time to time consistent with the demand and indigenous availability of these oils.

(c) and (d). While the Government's attention has been drawn to certain recent Press reports alleging the possibility of malpractices, no specific complaints with regard to sale

of imported R. B. D. palm oil as vanaspati have been received. The State Governments, which had been delegated powers both under the Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to take action against such malpractices have, nevertheless, been alerted to keep a close watch on the sale of this oil in the markets, and to take other measures including drawal of a large number of samples frequently for testing. Strict action would be taken against any offender.

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में पर्यटक केन्द्रों के नाम

2980. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय:

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम दो पर्यटक केन्द्रों का पूरी तरह से विकसित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के शामिल किये गये पर्यटक केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन हेतु स्थानों के चयन हेतु क्या कसौटी अपनाई जाती है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक : (क) से (ग). नई दिल्ली में 17-11-1978 को हुए राज्यों के पर्यटन मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में, केन्द्रीय सँकटर के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य संघ शासित प्रदेश में दो पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास हेतु चयन की सिफारिश की गयी। विचारार्थ प्रस्तावित केन्द्र मध्य प्रदेश में

भग्नु, कान्हा, भोपाल-सांची, पचमढ़ी और उज्जैन, और राजस्थान में अम्बेर, जैसलमेर, हल्दीवाटी और महाराणा प्रताप के जीवन से संबंधित चार अन्य स्थान हैं। योजनाओं का ब्यौरा और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये दी जाने वाली सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं का निर्णय, राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में शीघ्र ही हुआयी जाने वाली एक बैठक में लिया जायेगा।

राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे विकास हेतु प्रस्तावित पर्यटक केन्द्रों को तीन श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत कर लें, यथा :

(i) वे केन्द्र, जो केवल स्थानीय महत्व के हैं।

(ii) वे केन्द्र, जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं और जहाँ मुख्यतः स्वदेशी पर्यटक ही आते हैं।

(iii) वे केन्द्र, जो राष्ट्रीय और अन्तराष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं।

यह वर्गीकरण इस बात पर आधारित है कि श्रेणी (i) और (ii) के अन्तर्गत आने वाले केन्द्रों पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास का प्रमुख दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का ही होगा, जब कि श्रेणी (iii) में शामिल पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास का संपूर्ण दायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का होगा।

Decision to allow Actual Users to Import Soda Ash

2982. SHRI KUSMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

3538 LS—10

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow actual users to import soda ash directly against firm contracts entered into with overseas suppliers before August 1, 1978;

(b) if is, the number of such contracts entered into by the actual users and the amount of soda ash imported by them against such contracts; and

(c) to what extent the demand of soda ash is likely to be met by such import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available, thirteen firms have imported or have been granted import licences for a total quantity of about 15,750 metric tonnes, and import applications from ten firms covering a quantity of 6,650 metric tonnes are pending.

(c) The estimated gap between indigenous production of soda ash and demand for the item is about 50,000 tonnes, against the figure of 22,400 tonnes that would be available through commitments made before 1-8-1978.

Representation made by State Governments regarding Report of Seventh Finance Commission

2983. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more State Governments have reacted to and repre-

sented to the Central Government regarding the report of Seventh Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, main indication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. No such representation has been received from any State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement Correcting Answers to U.S.Q. No. 2817 dated 4-8-1978 re-Involvement of Government Officials in Smuggling Activities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): Reply to Parts (b) (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2817 answered on 4th August, 1978, is reproduced below:

(b) and (c). "Reports received by the Government indicate that during the period April, 1977 to July, 1978, 13 Government officials belonging to the Police and the Customs Departments were involved in smuggling cases at Bombay and Madras. Appropriate action under the law was taken against these officials."

2. After the above information was furnished to the Lok Sabha, further report was received by the Government that one more State Police official was involved in the smuggling activities during 1978. Therefore, in place of "13 Government officials" mentioned in the original reply, referred to above, it should be read as "14 Government officials.....".

3. Since the information from the field formation was received after the last Parliament Session was concluded, the reply could not be corrected in the same Session. Delay in correcting the reply is regretted

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. CHANGE IN THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE ON ACCOUNT OF MAHURRUM

MR. SPEAKER: I have got to make an announcement. At present, Monday has been listed as a working day. Now, Mahurram will be observed on Monday. Therefore, the House will not be sitting on Monday and the work listed for Monday will be taken up on Tuesday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Including questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, including interruptions also.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Sir, I have already given notice of a privilege motion against Shri C. M. Stephen. What has happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: All that will come up at the proper time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I have given a notice under the Rule 222 against Shri Nikhil Chakravarty.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है। हमारे यहां अकाल पड़ा है, आदमी मर रहे हैं और आप जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, हम को जवाब मिलना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: did not select any Calling Attention yesterday and today.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1978
THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1147 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1978 under section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2990/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30-6-1978

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 561(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into India currency or vice-versa.

(ii) G.S.R. 563(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting rough uncut precious stones from whole of the auxiliary duty of customs.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2991/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1388 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th

November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum amending notification No. 68/71—CE dated the 29th May, 1971 to incorporate an explanation defining the expression 'flexible and 'rigid' for levy of excise duty on plastics.

(ii) G.S.R. 1389 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum amending Notification Nos. 72/71-CE and 75/71-CE dated the 29th May, 1971 to insert an explanation clarifying the terms 'rigid' and 'flexible' for levy of excise duty on plastics.

(iii) G.S.R. 1390 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum amending Notification Nos. 70/71-CE and 70/71-CE dated the 29th May 1971 to insert an explanation clarifying the terms 'flexible' and 'rigid' for levy of excise duty on plastics.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2992/78].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1978 along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2993/78].

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 1st December, 1978:—

1. The Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

2. The Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Bill, 1978.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 11th December, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto on a motion to be moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan.

(2) Further consideration of the Report of the Working Group on autonomy for Akashvani and Door-darshan.

(3) Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1978; and

(b) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(4) Discussion and voting on:—

(a) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1976-77;

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1978-79.

(c) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like certain Ministers to make some statements next week on some important matters. In violence of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee and also in violence of the general guidelines of policy laid down by the Ministry, there are certain moves taking place in the country. There is a multi-national Corporation, called Wyth and Co. It is a drug multi-national, incorporated in New York.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you on the List of Business? Have you given any notice about it?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes; I have given certain notices for discussion. I want the Minister to make a statement clarifying the position about the negotiations going on between the Government and that company.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the List of Business.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It should be included in the List of Business for the Minister to make a statement. I am making a suggestion that this matter should be brought before the House, because it affects the guidelines of policy—and it is in violation of the recommendations of that report.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee does not go into these matters.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am making a suggestion... (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN - BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: He is on his legs; you cannot jump in.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Therefore, on the negotiations that are going on with Geoffrey Manners, a statement should be made. The second point is about the strike and agitation by the LIC field officers which is going on. And the Government is trying to suppress it. Many have been suspended and many arrested. It is there in part 3. I want the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It has no relevance to the List of Business. You can rise it later.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Next week I want the Minister to make a statement. Another point I want to make is this: hon. Minister Mr. Kaushik has opposed the foreign collaboration of ITC with Sheraton of

New York; and over the head of this Minister, the Prime Minister's Secretariat recommended the matter to the Bureau... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: How can you raise it here? You can have a Calling Attention or a 377.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Again, the Prime Minister's Secretariat is working like it was doing at the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is working like a super-Cabinet. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a matter we can take up now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Are you going to allow a Calling Attention?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The flood situation was discussed here; but it was not completed. We did not get any reply from the Minister. Kindly fix up a date.

MR. SPEAKER: Only when it is included in the List of Business.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): What happened to my Calling Attention regarding distress prices of agricultural products in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered it; it will come up. Now item 7.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I gave notice of a motion of privilege against the editor and publisher of Illustrated Weekly of India.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to make a statement. It is already under consideration. I have already informed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Your Secretariat said that by the week-end you would give a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ordered that unless he offers an unconditional apology, I will refer it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): What about my notice under 377?

MR. SPEAKER: None was selected because of the other debate.

12.10 hrs.

RE: POSTING OF POLICEMEN OUTSIDE THE RESIDENCES OF SOME MEMBERS

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: (Satara): I have got one point. The Prime Minister is here; he should know. It is about one of the Members of my party; and he has written a note of dissent to the report of the Privileges Committee. Policemen have been posted. (*Interruptions*) I do not know why. It is about Dr. Seyid Muhammad.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Police has been posted outside my house also. It is meant as a protection against goondas.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a letter from Mr. Shankaranand. I got it at 10.30 A.M. Immediately I have called for an urgent report from the Home Minister.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a very serious matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am thankful to you that you have called for information. Why does it so happen that policemen have been posted at the houses of those Members who have given dissenting note, Shri Shankaranand, Dr. Seyid Muhammad and Shri Hitendra Desai? I do not know why, when the House is discussing this matter should this be done?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are they criminals or are they going to get away? Don't they have a right to give a dissenting note?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. The matter is an extremely important one; it comes under the privilege of the Members of the House. I am certainly going to look into the matter, if there is any truth in the allegation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): You are making a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: No.
(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It is not the case only of Members who have given the report like that. Yesterday night, I found some policemen at my residence also and, I have been told, at the residence of Shri Mavalankar. I do not know why.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is worse. Are Members and the Chairman of the Privilege Committee to be put under surveillance?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Also at my house; it has nothing to do with the Privileges Committee; it is protection against the goondas.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I rise on a point of order, arising out of your ruling.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear him and dispose of the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have no doubt that the Chair would in such matters, exercise the greatest caution in making any observation which reflects on the government, which reflects on the party which constitutes the government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have never made any reflection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When any allegation is made to you, you have to wait weigh it in your

mind very carefully. The minute of dissent was submitted long time back.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The minute of dissent was submitted long time back.... (Interruptions) If the government had posted policemen soon after the submission of their minute of dissent, one could understand. But what purpose does it serve so far as the government is concerned to post policemen at their house now? I think that the Chair has not carefully weighed its words while making its remarks; the Chair should have gone into it very carefully....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily misunderstanding my order.

(Interruptions)

What I said was that the complaint is a serious one and if true, it will be a breach of privilege of the House. "If true"—these are the words I used. I have called for an immediate report from the Home Ministry. There is nothing more I have said. I have not given any ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The manner in which you said it, you will repent it, I have absolutely no doubt.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balai): I fully agree with you, but if the report is not true, what is going to happen? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I was just trying to observe that if the allegation that has been made by the hon. member is true, i.e. not only that the police is posted but police had been posted because a certain hon.

member gave a note of dissent, it is a serious matter. But if this is not correct, what happens? Because the police is posted at many places throughout the whole city. (*Interruptions*) My only request is that you yourself or through a committee of the House should go into the details of this complaint and if this accusation is true, then serious action should be taken against the Government and the police. If this is not true, such irresponsible members who have made this accusation should be punished. (*Interruptions*). They are talking of police atrocities, posting of police at the Member's house. (*Interruptions*)

These people are responsible for atrocities. They are not ashamed of their behaviour. (*Interruptions*) We are not going to be cowed down by this type of action, and I am not going to sit down. Mr. Speaker, is this the way that I should be treated? We have also not forgotten many things. We are trying to forget all the crimes that have been committed. They are indulging in the same action. Our generosity should not be taken as weakness. I want to make it clear to the hon. Members and the whole country that we are trying to be generous, but we are not going to tolerate any hooliganism whatsoever. We shall meet all hooliganism, whatever the consequences. (*Interruptions*) For all time to come, I am going to stop this type of tactics.

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed you.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You say that if the charge is not proved, action will be taken against those who have made irresponsible charges. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): What I had thought of saying as the first point of my speech on the privilege motion main discussion today, I am mentioning now, all the more because Shri Chavan

has made a point with regard to Dr. Seyid Muhammad. The matter is very serious, and first of all, let me tell you that every one of us, Members of this House, is by oath, and I hope by habit also, obliged to speak the truth and nothing but the truth. Nobody shall challenge what I am saying that it is far from fact or truth. I do not want any Member, howsoever big he may be,—he may be the President of a political party, he may be a Minister or he may be the Leader of the House—to challenge, I cannot tolerate anyone on the floor of the House challenging, my *bona fides* any my right to speak the truth. (*Interruptions*)

What happened was that when the House rose for the day yesterday, I went back in the usual way, in the M.Ps' bus, to my residence at Western Court, and I was surprised and shocked to find outside my room a police official, a constable. When I saw him, I naturally became curious. I was neither afraid nor apprehensive. But I became curious as to what I have done which warrants a policeman to be posted not just at any places in Delhi, but at the Western Court room where I live.

As members of this honourable House, we have come here to speak our minds without fear or favour and we are prepared to even face the consequences of what we say both inside and outside the House. It is a part of the demands of public life. What was more curious was the fact that I had never sought any police protection....

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that will inquire into it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You must hear me.

I made enquiries from the Superintendent of the Western Court Hostel. He said that he will make enquiries. He told me after sometime that he made enquiries from some police officer—I do not know who it was—and he said that he did not know, but there were orders that the policeman shall

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

be posted outside my room. I asked, for how long and, he said, the whole night. Now, I do not eat meals in the Western Court. So, I went out for dinner. When I came back, another policeman came, replacing the first one. Again, I asked, why he had come.

These are the facts; these are the serious facts...

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into the matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Are you disbelieving the member?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not, at this stage, on a question of privilege matter. I am on a question, whether it was within the powers of the Government to place such kind of people at the residence of Members of Parliament and whether it was right. In my case, it has happened. Again, when I got up in the morning to pick up the Parliamentary papers and the newspaper, I saw the third policeman there. (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I can understand the excitement of my hon. friends and also of my hon. friend, Prof. Mavalankar. But I was surprised when it was said that policemen were posted at the residence of members who had given dissenting notes. That is not true; that is, there are policemen posted at the residence of all the members of the Privileges Committee in order to give protection... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will tell you why. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House. Please hear him first. After that only, I will hear you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not only here but at many various points policemen have been posted because

there is an air of violence going round... (Interruptions) Telephone calls, threats, have been received; all kinds of things are happening. There was a crowd coming even to my house this morning. That is why this has been done. If any of them do not want any protection, they will be withdrawn. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Alagesan,

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I only wanted to tell you and the House that, at my residence, no policeman has been posted.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): As far as my residence is concerned, no policeman has, so far, been posted. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am reliably informed... (Interruptions)—that information has been conveyed to the Chair—that some person's life is in danger on this very issue. The Chair has a duty to tell the House whether the Chair has or has not received any such threatening information... (Interruptions) Please tell us whether you have received information from outside about the threat to the life of some persons. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Four days back got a communication purported to be from the Office of the Commissioner of Police that there is a plot to murder the Prime Minister... (Interruptions) I never wanted to... (Interruptions) Now that the point has been raised, I may tell the House that I got two communications, one from the Commissioner of Police and the other from Mr. Unnikrishnan. So far as the Commissioner of Police is concerned, he has reported that he has received information that the Congress-I people are likely to make an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister. (Interruptions) Please listen to me....

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chik-kodl): We demand an inquiry into this.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my allegation.

Immediately I sent it to the Home Ministry for a report because I did not want to make an excitement about the matter because many times this information may be true or may not be true. Therefore, I thought that it was not proper at that stage to announce it in the House and so I asked for a report from the Home Ministry.

Secondly, Shri Unnikrishnan sent me a letter along with a cutting of *Mathrubhumi* paper wherein it is reported that Mr. Stephen has made a statement in the CP(I) meeting that they will physically obstruct the Parliament from passing the motion....
(Interruptions)

Kindly hear me. The same night I sent a letter to Mr. C. M. Stephen along with a copy of the letter of Mr. Unnikrishnan and also requested him to send an early reply to me. The very next day Mr. Stephen sent me a reply wherein he totally denied having made any such statement. I accepted it because once it comes that he has not made any such statement, that is a different matter. All the same I wanted to be on the guard and I even instructed my office to inform the authorities to have necessary security arrangements in the House and also the Watch and Ward to keep a watch in the House. I have taken all possible precautions both outside as well as inside the House.

Though I fully accepted Mr. Stephen's statement—I had no reason to disbelieve the statement and I have not disbelieved it, but I thought my responsibility is that I must take precautions in the matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to make a submission.

You will kindly pardon me in submitting that it was most unfortunate.

I do not question your intentions, but I cannot avoid observing that it was most unfortunate that letters come to you and its contents with incriminating imputations are announced from the Speaker's Chair. You have taken your action. That was all right. Now speaking from the Speaker's Chair you are giving complete currency to the statement throughout the country. That is the effect of it.

I had in the meanwhile met the Prime Minister and I had met the Prime Minister at a special interview and I brought it to his notice that I have received very reliable information to the effect that one of his Ministers contacted the men of the underworld in Bihar, and had entered into contract with them to murder Mrs. Gandhi (Interruptions). This allegation I made to him and, what I was saying is that there is a certain stage at which communications in confidence must take place. Beyond telling the Prime Minister, I did not tell the press; I did not write to you also because I did not want it to become the property of the House. What I am submitting is if these communications which were passed between the Speaker and the Officers, between the Prime Minister and the other people do not or are not treated as confidential but I come out, it will be announced from all places, from the high pedestal of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, then the communications between different functionaries will become absolutely impossible and it will give tendentious news throughout the country and make things absolutely difficult. I only want to say that we regret that you made this statement and I would also submit, Sir, if, on the basis of the communications from the Commissioner, steps are being taken, I would like to ask: whether Prof. Mavalankar is one of the persons, suspect, Mr. Guha is one of the persons, suspect, Mr. Shankaranand is one of the persons, suspect, they have to be kept under surveillance so that they may not attempt the murder of the Prime Minister. This is the picture, Sir and also, I wanted

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

to raise a point of order. Mr. Chandrasekhar, after a Member made a statement, stated if it is untrue; then, Sir; this is the first time if it happened like that, this is an insinuation against the statement made by the Members of the House to the effect that it can be untrue and steps might be taken.

Now it has come out it was not untrue but (*Interruptions*) what Mr. Chandrasekhar has got to say about it? Now, I am submitting finally. I want to totally deny it, the allegation made as irresponsible by the Commissioner, irresponsible. ** (*Interruptions*)

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

TOBACCO BOARD

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Mohan Dharja.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4)(b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tobacco Board, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1979, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4)(b) of Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two mem-

bers from among themselves to serve as members of the Tobacco Board, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1979, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT A MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 8.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): I move the following:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Khurshed Alam Khan and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Khurshed Alam Khan and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12.40 hrs.

**RE. POSTING OF POLICEMEN
 OUTSIDE THE RESIDENCES OF
 SOME MEMBERS—Contd.**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, just now....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order is under Rule 353 ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, you regulate the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, under Rule 353 it is mandatory on the part of a Member to give prior written notice to Speaker with a copy to the Minister if he chooses to bring any allegation against a person who is not present on the Floor of the House. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, the Commissioner of Police who is not here to defend himself, Mr. Stephen has brought an allegation against him, that he has made a false report which is motivated, malicious and mischievous. Secondly, he said that a Minister who is heading the under-world of Bihar had plotted to assassinate Mrs. Gandhi. These are very serious charges. I would challenge Mr. Stephen and say that it is an after-thought. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would challenge him to name the Minister and also give the names of the underworld leaders otherwise whatever he

has said is nothing but lies and more than lies. Sir, it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made the point. I will examine it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 353 which he read out. Sir, you have set-out certain norms, decencies and decorum in this House. There are the rights and the duties. And when Members make a statement you are the custodian and you must treat all the Members equally. Sir, although you are not discriminating but an impression is created that discrimination is being made in the House. Sir, when the hon'ble Prime Minister who is also the Leader of the House made a statement...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, no member including the Prime Minister and the President of the Janata Party are expected to make any incriminating, untrue and unfounded allegation against a member. Why I am saying this is because when Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, the hon'ble Member made the statement that the police people were posted, Mr. Mavalankar rightly stated and Mr. Alagesan also stated that no policemen were posted. But the hon. Prime Minister stated that policemen were posted at the residence of all the members and those who have given dissent. That means, no truth is there. That is obvious. But the hon. Member, the Janata Party Chairman, Mr. Chandrashekhar has made an allegation that irresponsible statements were made by this side, without even going through the decision of the Speaker. *(Interruptions)* He pre-empted that very irresponsible statement is made by the hon. Members on this side of the House. Then another Member Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said this. You did not hear. He said, goondas have been posted at his residence at the instance of all these members

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

this side. Do you agree? Do you agree that all these things should go on record? The responsible Leader of the House, Mr. Morarji Desai, has made an untruthful statement that every house is posted with police but it was denied by the hon. members. How do you find out the truth and the untruth in the House? How do you regulate this kind of discriminatory and defamatory charges against the members of the House? You should protect the rights of the members so far as this matter is concerned. I want a ruling from you.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising under Rule 352(2). Our Leader, Mr. Chavan, raised a point that police have been posted outside the residences of members. Then you, in your wisdom, said, if it is true—if posting of the policemen outside the residence of members is true—it is a serious matter of privilege and I shall go into it. (Interruptions) You said that. Let me conclude I say; why are you interrupting me? Mr. Chandra Shekhar said, if it is true, it is serious, if it is untrue, it is still more serious, they should be hauled up. But the Prime Minister came out with a statement saying, policemen have been posted outside the residence of all the members of the Privileges Committee. Mr. Alagesan and Mr. Hitendra Desai denied it.

MR. SPEAKER: All that has come out.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I would like to know who told the untruth in this House. Was it the Prime Minister who told the untruth or some of the members here? Now that the Prime Minister has told the untruth what action are you going to take against him? It is proved that the police have been posted outside the residence of some members. What action are you going to take?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nathwani, you wanted to say something.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Sir, I want to bring...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now, in view of what he has said, that in respect of those who submitted dissenting note only, police was posted outside their houses, I am only reminding you of the rule. Mr. Lakkappa mentioned my name. I have a right to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: You have no right to say goondas.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not going to say goondas. I never said goondas.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has said that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go through the record as well as the tape. If anybody has made any unparliamentary observation or any breach of the rule 353, that will be expunged.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There was no attempt to restrict the movement of any member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. No further explanation.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI rose..

MR. SPEAKER: I gave an opportunity to you. Now you want to speak.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I just want to point out one thing. I am a member of the Privileges Committee. I have not written a note of dissent. I have written a note in support. When I saw the police posted in the morning, when I asked: 'Are you here for the purpose of surveillance or watching me,' he said 'no,' thereby creating the impression upon me that he was there to protect me.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ravindra Varma. Item No. 9.

12.54 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th December, 1978."

Besides moving the report of the Business Advisory Committee for adoption, I would also like to move that the House forgo the lunch interval and sit for transacting the business.... (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I will first take up the report of the Business Advisory Committee. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th December, 1978"

The motion was adopted

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has made a suggestion that the lunch interval may be given up today. In these matters, one of the two procedures has to be followed; either the matter is mentioned in the Business Advisory Committee and a decision taken — this is one of the procedures and generally we never stand in the way — or the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs contacts the different leaders, talks to them whether they are agreeable to that. Neither of these courses been adopted. And as neither of the courses been adopted, I am resisting the motion that the lunch interval may be given up today. If the normal procedure was adopted, probably we would agree. Now that it has been brought in without any advance notice, as if nobody exists here, we resist and we are not agreeable to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, in a matter like this, broad consensus is necessary. If the Opposition does not want it, I do not think, we should have it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, it is not clear whether you are going to expunge Mr. Stephen's utterances.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going into the matter to see if any rule is breached.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How will the press know whether anything has been expunged or not, because the whole thing was illegal.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

12.58 hrs.

MOTIONS RE. THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES— *Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji R. Desai on the 7th December, 1978 namely:—

"That this House do consider the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978."

I do not think we will be able to give more than ten minutes to any Member speaking on this motion. The time-limit for the Members would be ten minutes.

Shri C. Subramaniam.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now we witnessed the atmosphere in which we are discussing this motion. The atmosphere is surcharged with tension, and if I may be permitted to use the words of the Prime Minister, the atmosphere is surcharged with violence. It is in this atmosphere that we should consider the desirability of proceeding with this motion.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

First of all, the report of the Privileges Committee itself is not unanimous. That point has been made. In all the matters which came up before this House, the action taken was unanimous on the basis of the Privileges Committee's report. But unfortunately, there is a heated discussion and there is difference of opinion and sharp conflict. That is the atmosphere even in the discussion. Therefore, under those circumstances, will it be wise — I would particularly request the Prime Minister to consider — that we should proceed with this and take a decision on the basis of a vote of the House. I respectfully submit, you would be creating a completely wrong precedent.

There are conflicts in every walk of life today, whether it be economic, social or political. Within the political parties, there are conflicts and tensions. It is so in every party that you may take. So, under those circumstances, should you throw another apple of discord or another apple of bitterness into the national arena, which is likely to affect not only the functioning of the Government, but the restoring of harmony and peaceful atmosphere in the country as a whole? It is from this point of view... (*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear him; you have a duty to hear him. You may agree or disagree.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not interested in protecting anybody. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking what I consider to be in the interests of the country. If you don't want to listen to me, it is a different matter. I know in which direction the Janata Party Government are going. They are fast proceeding towards chaos. I don't think it should happen to this country. That is why we are all concerned; that is why I say that having been a party to the framing of this Constitution, and having been a Member of this House for such a long time, I want to plead that this should not be proceeded with on this basis.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): And your having been a party to the termination of Dr. Swamy's membership.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Subramaniam will be speaking after lunch. The House is adjourned for lunch.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTIONS RE. THIRD REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
—Contd.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I made a statement that in respect of privilege, decisions have been taken on a unanimous basis. I was referring to the proceedings in this House. As a matter of fact, privileges and procedures and other things vary from House to House. I am aware that perhaps in Rajya Sabha a decision was taken on a majority basis. I am not concerned with what happened in Rajya Sabha; I am concerned with the privileges and conventions we follow in this House. When I made this appeal that it would be desirable not to proceed with the consideration of this subject, I was not making a light-hearted appeal. I have got other reasons also, because this is not a straight and simple matter in which decisions could be taken. As was pointed out, it is riddled with constitutional and legal issues and we are called upon to take a decision on these legal issues. When a point was made here that the Janata Party Members had already made up their mind, there was protest from that side saying that they have got an open mind, but from the way in which they reacted even to a suggestion from their own Member Shri Rajnarain or Shri Madhu Limaye,

it shows what the feelings of the Members, on that side are. I could very well understand it because many of them on that side had undergone sufferings and the rigours of the Emergency. Many of them were put in jail and even those who did not go to jail might have gone through other sufferings. Therefore, there is that subjective feeling and that subjective feeling, however much you try to be objective, comes upper most. Therefore, if they take that attitude, I am not at all surprised. If they have already come to a conclusion, I am not at all surprised. Therefore, it is in this atmosphere that this House is called upon to decide on complicated constitutional and legal issues.

I am not going into all the issues. I am going to deal with only two points on which you will be called upon to decide. One is with reference to whether this House can take cognizance of a breach of privilege which happened in the previous House. In this connection, my hon. friend, Shri Jethmalani, cited the conventions of the House of Commons. The House of Commons procedure and those conventions would be applicable if there are no provisions in our rules for dealing with our privileges. Fortunately we have got our own rules and therefore we have to look into them and interpret them rather than go to Westminster to find precedents for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I quoted Tulmohan Ram case. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That was a matter of corruption. The point I am making is this. Rule 222 says... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I have called only Mr. Subramaniam.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rule 222 says:

"A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question in-

volving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof."

What is meant by "the House" is a matter which has to be considered. Arguments were raised that the Lok Sabha is a continuing thing and there is absolutely no break. But I would like to refer to the article relating to that. Article 83 deals with it:

"The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House."

Therefore, either it is dissolved before five years or automatically after the expiration of the term, it gets dissolved. Then there is an election held and a new House comes into existence. When we meet here, we do not take into account all the previous sessions and say that this is the 35th or 36th session; we say this is the first session of this House. Therefore, we make a distinction between House and House. It is a separate entity. Therefore, when the words here are "the House" could it relate to the earlier House also which was dissolved and after which another House had come into existence?

It is further fortified by what is stated in rule 224, that the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence. This should also be kept in mind in interpreting this. Therefore, if you take all this into account, you will find that "the House" would mean only the House as it is constituted now, it cannot take us back. This is a matter which will have to be legally argued, legally construed, and a legal decision will have to be taken. This is my first point.

Secondly, Shrimati Indira Gandhi be called upon to defend herself, and very eloquently it was said she should give an unqualified apology. It is not as simple as that, because there are

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

already prosecutions pending with reference to these facts. Therefore, can she defend herself properly? And even if she wants to apologise without detriment to her defence there, can she make an apology here? Therefore, she is put in a very difficult situation. Therefore, article 20 of the Constitution also will have to be taken into consideration in coming to conclusion.

The point I am making now is that we are called upon to decide on this. Are we going to decide these nice constitutional, legal issues on the basis of 250 voting for and 150 voting against? Is this the way to decide very complicated legal, constitutional issue? Who are going to decide this? As I have already said, those who have a grievance against Shrimati Indira Gandhi, personal grievances against her because of the sufferings they had undergone, however much they may say "no". (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, you have been a Judge. Suppose Shrimati Indira Gandhi is tried by a Judge who has a personal feeling against her and supposing a petition is made for the transfer of the case, will it be said: no, in spite of the subjective feeling, the Judge should go on with the case? Whether we like it or not, that subjective feeling comes uppermost and therefore I am making the suggestion that we are bound to be clouded by this subjective feeling. So, what will the outside world think when you take a decision particularly on the basis of voting, and the decision is against Shrimati Indira Gandhi mainly because of the vote of those who have got a personal grievance against her? Certainly it is going to be a clouded judgement, not an objective judgement.

Taking all this into account and also the atmosphere to which even the Prime Minister made a reference, I respectfully submit that no worthwhile objective can be achieved by proceeding with this.

A question was put: should the wrong go unpunished? I am not here to justify any action. If there is a court of law and there is a case pending and if she has committed any offence, naturally the court will take note of it. It is not necessary for us, under political conditions, to take a decision condemning her and taking away her personal liberty or her right to represent a constituency in this House.

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह सदन इस देश की सर्वोच्च पंचायत के रूप में बैठा है। इस देश की महान न्याय पंचायत के जिस रूप में यह सदन बैठा है, मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि यह न्याय पंचायत जहाँ न्याय करने की बात आयेगी, वहाँ अपनी भावनाओं से प्रभावित हो कर निर्णय नहीं करेगी। मैं केवल एक ही मुद्दा आज आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सब तर्क पेश हो गए हैं तकनीकी मामले में। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, एक बुनियादी बात है, यदि इस सदन के सत्ताधारी पक्ष के बहुसंख्यक सदस्यों की भावना यह हो कि हम कुछ नहीं जानते, इंदिरा गांधी ने हमें जेल में डाला (व्यवधान) . . . अब हमें यह मौका मिला है, 19 महीने हम ने लगातार कोशिश की हर तरीके की कि उन्हें किसी तरह से सजा कराएं, कमीशन पर कमीशन बैठे, अभी तक कुछ उस में से नहीं निकला, अब मौका मिला है पकड़ में आ गई, अब जरूर जेल में डाल कर रहेंगे (व्यवधान) . . . आप के ही सदस्य कल बोले और जिस तरह से आप ने राजनारायण और मधु लिमये जी को बात को दबाया, तब जो शोरगुल आप ने किया वह आप की भावनाओं का प्रमाण है कि आप किस रुख से इस सवाल को देख रहे हैं।

मेरी आपसे एक नम्र प्रार्थना है कि इंदिरा जी को कमेटी के सामने भी और यहां जरा भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं थी सब तथ्यों को रखने में। उन्होंने केवल एक ही बात कही थी प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने कि साथ ही साथ यदि फौजदारी मुकद्दमा चलाया जा रहा हो इन्हीं तथ्यों पर तो मैं यदि कोई बात आप के सामने कह दूँ तो उसका उपयोग मेरे खिलाफ उस फौजदारी मुकद्दमे में होगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मुनिए, मुनिए। यह उन्होंने कहा कि क्या प्रिविलेज कमेटी यह आश्वासन मुझे दे सकती है कि इस का उपयोग वहां नहीं होगा? प्रिविलेज कमेटी के चेयरमैन ने कहा कि हम ऐसा कोई आश्वासन आप को नहीं दे सकते। आज आप भी यह आश्वासन नहीं दे सकते कानून में कि यहां जो कुछ बात कही जायगी, यदि उन्होंने ने आ कर यह कहा कि मैं सम्पूर्णतया सदन के अधिकार को मानती हूँ और अपने आप को जो सदन अपनी मर्जी से तय करे उस के स्वाधीन करने को तैयार हूँ तो आप भी यह आश्वासन नहीं दे सकते कि यहां जो वह कहेंगे उसे कहीं जूडिशियल कन्फेशन के रूप में फौजदारी कोर्ट में उपयोग में नहीं लाया जायगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद है—इस सदन की कुछ परम्परायें हैं—हारे मॉशनज के बारे में एक सिद्धान्त यह है कि जहां जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी उसी मामले के बारे में उन्हीं तथ्यों के बारे में हो रही हो, चाहे कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरी के समाने हो या कहीं भी हो, तो उसे मॉशन के रूप में हम लोगों को नहीं लाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में आप का रुलिंग है—आप को याद होगा, जब मैंने यह बात आप की नजर में लाई—मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen read out that portion; don't repeat it.
3538 LS—11

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप ने यह कहा कि—

“As far as the Shah Commission aspects is concerned, these also I have gone through the entire matter. I have gone through the terms of reference of the Shah Commission. They are confined to Emergency Excesses and matters connected with them. This event has taken place much earlier than the declaration of the Emergency. Therefore I thought it was not necessary to go by that consideration”.

उससे साफ है—यदि आपको उस वक्त यह बात मालूम होती—मैं आपके अन्दर जो न्याय देवता है, उसको सम्बोधित कर रहा हूँ— . . . (व्यवधान) . . . क्या आप अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर यह कह सकते हैं—यदि उस वक्त आप को यह बात मालूम होती कि इस मामले पर शाह कमीशन में एन्क्वायरी होने वाली है तो आप स्वयं कहते कि यह सबजूडिस है, मैं इसे प्रिविलेज कमेटी में नहीं भेजता। आगे जब शाह कमीशन ने इन्हीं तथ्यों के ऊपर सीधी एन्क्वायरी की और उसके आधार पर, प्रिविलेज कमेटी में इन्दिराजी के आने के पहले फौजदारी का दायर हो गया, तब आप खुद बताइये—एक न्यायाधीश होने के नाते कि जहां उन्हीं तथ्यों की एन्क्वायरी होने वाली है, यदि आज उन्हीं तथ्यों के बारे में कुबूली हो जाती तो क्या उस का प्रभाव उनके खिलाफ वहां नहीं होता?

यह सदन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय है—देश का . . . (व्यवधान) . . . चलिए, इस तरह से कहता हूँ, यह हाउस, यह सदन और आप प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं—आप इतना कह दीजिये—क्या इस से शान्ति होने वाली है कि हम ने इन्दिरा जी को सजा दी, जिसके लिये कि पिछले 15 महीनों में इस देश के बुनियादी सब लों और आर्थिक विकास पर

[श्री बसन्त साठे]

ध्यान देने की फुर्त नहीं मिली। मैं कहता हूँ—
जकर सजा दो, चलो एक बार भर्मान पूरा
हो जाय, लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहूँगा—
आप अभी यह कह दें कि वह फौजदारी मुकदमा
हम हटा लेते हैं... (व्यवधान)... सजा
इन्हें देनी है तो सजा दे दीजिये, लेकिन जो
फौजदारी केस है, चार साल चले, 5 साल चले,
उस को रोक दो।... (व्यवधान)...
या तो फौजदारी मुकदमा तय होने तक इस
केस को आप मुलतवी कर दो, उस के बाद भी
आप सजा दे सकते हो नहीं तो वहाँ से मुकदमा
हटा लें और यहाँ सजा दे दें। कहीं भी एक जगह
सजा दें, जितनी चाहें सजा दें, पांच साल की,
दस साल की, जितनी आप चाहें दें। मैं आप से
कहता हूँ कि यदि यह सदन ऐसा करे तो मैं
अपनी नेता से हाथ जोड़ कर यह कहने को
तैयार हूँ कि आप इस सदन में आइये और इस
का सामना कीजिये। लेकिन आप दोनों जगहों
पर फौजदारी केस चला कर भी और यहाँ भी
... (व्यवधान) क्या आप पंच यत के सदस्य नहीं
हैं जो इस तरह से चिल्ला रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने जो पिकचर
थी, उसी को वजह से इंदिराजी की गवाही
का वहाँ प्रश्न नहीं था। वहाँ जो इकतरफा
गवाही हुई है, उसी के आधार पर प्रिविलेज
कमेटी के कुछ सदस्यों ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है।
यह रिपोर्ट यूनिमस नहीं है। (व्यवधान)
मैं यह कह रहा हूँ आप से कि आज यदि
आपने यह तय कर लिया है कि इस सदन
के वानावरण से दिख रहा है तो मुझे तो यह
लगना है कि इन केस के लोगों ने या सत्ताधारी
पक्ष के लोगों ने कोखों का रूप धारण कर
लिया। (व्यवधान) ये जबर्दस्ती आज
अन्याय पर उतर आये हैं। इन्होंने तो तय कर
लिया है। क्या आप इन के साथ सहमत होना
चाहते हैं,—ऊ नूनी मद्दे पर भी? प्रिविलेज
कमेटी में आप ने इस को भेजा, मैं ने आपको
प्लाइट आउट भी किया था। अगर इस

भेज भी दिया था तो शाह कमीशन के मुद्दे
पर इस को वहाँ से वापस लाया जाना चाहिए
था और सदन में यह राय दी जानी चाहिए
थी कि यह अलम से वहाँ गया है। इसलिए
मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि इस पर केवल अपोलोजी
का प्रश्न नहीं है कि वह दी जा सकती है या
नहीं दी जा सकती है। इस में हमें कोई दिक्कत
नहीं है। लेकिन आप न्यायाधीश बनें और
यह देख कि क्या आप किसी को डबल
ज्योपाडी में डाल सकते हैं? मेरा कहना है
कि आप नहीं डाल सकते हैं।

आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ
कि बहुमत के जोर पर आप कुछ भी कर लें।
कल श्री राजनारायण जी ने कहा कि राम
का तरीका अख्तियार किया जाए, यदि कोई
विभीषण की तरह आ जाए तो उसे क्षमा कर
देना चाहिए। चौधरी चरण सिंह भी मोरारजी
भाई के पास विभीषण बन कर गये थे। क्या
हुआ (व्यवधान)? मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि
आप यदि यह भूमिका लेकर चले हैं कि
हम किसी भी हालत में मैजोरिटी की ताकत
पर सजा देना चाहते हैं तो मैं एक शेर अर्ज
करना चाहता हूँ :—

ये माजिश कर रहे हैं चार तिनके आशियाने के।
कि बिजली को किसी सुरत असीरे आशियां
कर लें ॥

आप बिजली को इस तरह से दबा नहीं
सकते हैं। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि मगरूरियत
आप में कितनी है—(इंटरप्श) हम देखना
चाहते हैं कि कितनी बाजुआं में आप की
ताकत है। इस को भी हम देख लेंगे। दा सजा
जितनी देना चाहते हो।

MR. SPEAKER: I think there has
been sufficient discussion on the
subject. Now I am proceeding to put
the motion to the House. The question is:

"That this House do consider the
Third Report of the Committee of

Privileges presented to the House on the 21st November, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It is on an occasion of both sadness and at a difficult moment in the history of this great and august institution that I am speaking on a motion which on one side condemns one among others who has played such a prominent part in the political life of the country and on the other, upholds the dignity and sanctity of our premier democratic institution against a grievous wrong perpetrated by her. The choice before me was and before this House is a very poignant one. In coming to my Judgement on that choice I have had to set aside my feelings of warmth and affection for her illustrious father and also the memory of my long association with him and her—an association which but for some erratic interludes has extended over practically the entire period of my political and official career. It is, therefore, with a heavy heart that setting aside these personal bonds I stand before this House in the discharge of my bounden duty as is the duty of all its members—to protect and preserve its cherished and noble privileges.

Sir, I have read carefully and with the concentrated attention it deserves the report of the Committee of Privileges and the concurring and the dissenting notes of some of its members. On an occasion like this when we have to deal with guilt we have to approach the subject with utmost objectivity and independence of judgment. I need hardly say that eschewing any bias or prejudice we all have to do it and ensure that notwithstanding the gravity of the offence we administer justice and fairness to those whom we have to adjudge.

It is in this spirit and attitude of mind that I have approached the valuable documents to which I have referred and I can say in all conscience that there is no other conclusion to which I can subscribe than that Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen are guilty of a grave misdemeanour against the sacred privileges of this House. The gravity of Smt. Gandhi's misconduct is further heightened by the long tenure of the distinguished office she held, her long experience of the traditions and obligations of the membership of this august House, and the fact of the oath which she had taken to uphold the Constitution and to conduct herself without fear or favour, affection or illwill. It is made even worse by the attitude of defiance and contempt with which she has refused to testify and cooperate in the work of the Committee and has cast aspersions on the integrity of the Committee itself. The arguments she has used in the process ring hollow in the context of her own experience of the composition and functioning of the Committee of this House and the tradition of objectivity and fairness of their approach to the matters which are entrusted to them.

Sir, under the oath which she took she was enjoined to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law. In fact what she and the two officials who are arraigned at the same time did is, briefly stated, to destroy the peace and reputation of four humble and honest public servants who had nothing to do with policies and were only collecting information at the behest of this House. She misused the official machinery to humiliate them and deflect them from the path of official duty. She went out of her way to shield her son in regard to the alleged misconduct of her son in relation to the affairs of an undertaking of which he was the keyman. She could have established her bonafides if she had cooperated with the Committee.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Instead she defied it and there can be no other reason for such defiance except that she knew she could not meet the case that was presented against her.

Let us not at this moment think of other delinquencies in the conduct of her official position which are ascribed to her in relation to emergency of which she was the fountainhead. We should not prejudice our minds with that tragic episode. Instead we should view the enormity of her crime in relation to this misconduct and this alone. Let us not also attach any importance to the fact of her return to this House from Chikmagalur. That would be irrelevant to the issue which confronts us. We have to deal intrinsically and exclusively with that issue and that issue alone.

As regards the two officers who have been arraigned with her, one of them, Shri Dhawan, has been in closer and more intimate employ by her, while the other was the head of a department whose duty it was to conduct himself with detachment and fairness. Both stood by her in violation of the well-established norms of the conduct of civil Servants. Nevertheless the House will be justified in taking the view that they were under orders.

Sir, I have already said that for me it is a moment of sadness but at the same time one of meeting the inexorable demand of discharge of duty. That demand affects not only me but each Member of this House. What is our membership worth if we do not stand up united and uphold the sacred dignity, trust and traditions of that membership and to uphold the sanctity of this great democratic institution to which we have the honour to belong. It is in that spirit I moved this motion.

Sir, I beg to move the motion, of which I have given notice, in the revised form, as follows:

"That this House having considered the Third Report of the Com-

mittee of Privileges agrees with the findings of the Committee:

That Shrimati Indira Nehru Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan, former Additional Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister and Shri D. Sen, former Director of CBI, committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House by causing obstruction, intimidation, harassment and institution of false cases against four concerned officers;

That she committed a further breach of privilege and contempt of the House by her refusal to take oath/affirmation before the Committee;

That she also committed a breach of privilege and contempt by casting aspersions on the Committee in her statement dated 16th June, 1978 submitted to the Committee, and that the last two breaches of privileges have aggravated the first mentioned contempt.

The House further authorises the Honourable Speaker to take steps to ensure the presence in this House of Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi in her seat, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen before the bar of the House, on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker, to hear them on the question of punishment and to receive such punishment as may be determined by the House."

MR. SPEAKER: One word may I say? Instead of 'seat' it should be 'place'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yes. It should be 'place'. That is all right. I correct myself.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, this is open for debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Indukki): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The point of order is with respect to the wording of the motion. The motion is

under Rule 315 (3) and it states the form of the motion must be:

"After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report."

Now, Sir, every report has got two sections. One is the finding and the other are the recommendations. The rule is very clear. This has got to be with reference to the recommendations—whatever the recommendations may be. In three manners the motion can be framed. Either we agree with the recommendation or disagree with the recommendation or we agree with the recommendation with the following amendments. According to me, as I could see, this motion is not in conformity with this report. It speaks about findings and it spells out certain things. The recommendation was that the House may impose punishment. The recommendation is before me. The recommendation is very clearly spelt out. If it has got to be amended in any form it must come in the form of an amendment. What I am submitting is when the Rule of Procedure very specifically spells out what exactly should the form of the motion be, deviation from that form is not permissible. May I also submit when you call somebody—I do not know, this has never happened—to hear about the punishment, this is something which has never happened. Why exactly do we constitute the Privileges Committee? The Privileges Committee is constituted in order that in an atmosphere of objectivity the accused persons may be heard, not in the surcharged atmosphere of a large House. And if a person is called to the Bar, calling before the Bar of the House itself is a punishment. After you make up your mind, you call a person before the Bar of the House to

receive the punishment. It is not for the purpose of putting up a defence at all. And if a defence can be put up there are cases to the effect that defence can be put up through counsel. What I submit is this. We have got to give deep thought to the form of the motion that is coming in. Is it contemplated that there are to be three stages, one stage before the privilege committee, another stage when you discuss these things without them, and another stage when you give a hearing to them and the final stage when we make a decision? This is not contemplated by the procedure at all. My submission is this. That is why the rule very specifically says, the motion can be either agreeing or disagreeing or agreeing with amendments. Any motion which must be moved must be put in one of these shapes. And I can understand that Mrs. Gandhi, being a member of this House, can speak, participate in the debate, give her explanation, whatever she chooses. But, for two other people to come in and to argue before this House is setting up a very dangerous and a wrong precedent. It is to avoid that sort of a thing that the Privilege committee is there. We generally punish people who do something here from the gallery. We don't give them any hearing in this House. We have never given a hearing to persons who are not members of this House. But that is what is now proposed; that is what is now contemplated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There was no such case before.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Stages are spelt out. Therefore, my point of order is this. This motion is not in accordance with rule 315, sub rule(3). This motion contemplates giving a hearing in this House to outsiders which is not contemplated in the rules. The rule says that we can decide the punishment. For that purpose, hear-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

ing any person is not contemplated by the rule at all.

Sir, I do not deny that this House is supreme. But the motion should be in accordance with the rules of procedure. And this motion contemplates more than two stages. (*Interruptions*) This contemplates more than two stages. This is not within the contemplation of this rule. So, therefore, this motion, according to me, is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think I should decide this now. There are a number of motions. This is not the only motion before us. There are a number of motions. I will give the decision after all the motions are moved. If any one of them contravenes the rule, that will be over-ruled. This is not the only motion before the House. I would have given my decision here and now on this, but that does not serve the purpose. There are a large number of motions.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : A point of order, you can hear. I have a point of order on this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : You can hear them. There are points of order on the motion.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order which is slightly different from the point of order raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : Can there be a point of order on a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising a different point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Hon. Leader of the House, while moving his motion under 10A of the supplementary List of Business for today started by a very dignified statement...

MR. SPEAKER: Should we go into the merits? We have a long discussion. You cannot make everything into a speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will express my view later on sometime in the debate. But, after that, when he had moved his motion, my point of order arises in this way. In two respects there has to be some objection. One is that the motion is not strictly in conformity with the statement which is made preliminary to the moving of the motion. That is number one. But, apart from that, if you see the last para of this motion, and read it in conjunction with rule 315 (3), what is it that the Leader of the House wants this House to do? He said, and I quote:—

"The House further authorises the Honourable Speaker to take steps to ensure the presence in this House of Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi in her place, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen before the Bar of the House, on such date as may be decided by the Honourable Speaker."

So far this is correct, but what I am objecting to is:

"...to hear them on the question of punishment and to receive such punishment as may be determined by the House."

Rule 315, sub-rule 3 cannot think of more than one motion now at this stage, that is, the contingent motion, but the Prime Minister's motion now moved makes it obligatory for this House to have now two motions. The wording says that the House will first hear Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Dhawan and Mr. Sen at the respective places "to hear them on the question of punishment and to receive...". Without the House having first determined what the punishment is, what is the House going to listen in terms of what the punishment is and what they have to reply?

Sir, we are in the midst of a very unprecedented situation, and therefore, there are not many guiding rules. I agree to that. Therefore, I am seeking your guidance. I hope, this will not be considered as a precedent for future. I do not want this to happen in future. But still when the Speaker rules, he must rule for future also. The wording here is:

"...to hear them on the question of punishment and to receive such punishment as may be determined by the House."

The punishment must be determined by the House first, so that they can be asked to give their defence, if any. But in the absence of any punishment having been determined by the House, what are these people going to say in their defence?

MR. SPEAKER: The whole difficulty is that some hon. Members do not know what is a point of order and what is an amendment. If you wanted an amendment to this motion, I can understand, but I cannot understand a point of order on this.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The motion is in contravention of the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: You can move an amendment to that; there is no difficulty.

Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The point of order is whether the motion is in order. The motion must be in order.... (Interruptions)

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : हम लोगों का जो प्रस्ताव है वह ले लीजिए, उसके बाद व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिए। हमारा प्रस्ताव लेने से सब गलतफहमी दूर हो जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Even if the motion is not in order, that is not the end of the motion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir, can you admit a motion which is not in order. This is a wrongly drafted motion.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. F. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is in violation of the rule.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Sir, I am speaking on the point of order raised by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Stephen.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What do you propose to do?

MR. SPEAKER: I propose first to have all the amendments to the motion moved and, thereafter consider which one of them is valid or not. If all of them are invalid, they are invalid. If they are valid, they are valid. At that stage, I will hear you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: When you say that there are other motions also, I want to understand this. There were other motions, but you did not call these other motions; they are not identical with this motion. Their motions were given notice of earlier.

They were put in the Bulletin as contingent motions.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not an occasion for making a speech.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not making a speech. I am saying which motion the House must take into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if it is out of order?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not on the out-of-order business. You have allowed the Leader of the House to move a motion. You have also said that now the debate begins.

MR. SPEAKER: Immediately I corrected it and said that the other motions will be.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are other motions; and those motions will also have to be moved, in that case; and that means the Leader of the House moved a motion and he was allowed to make a speech. What happens to the other motions?

MR. SPEAKER: They will also be allowed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: To make a speech? Those motions are going to be moved...

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to take up the motions.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then the point of order is in which order the motions will be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: According to my understanding and according to the understanding of most of the people in the House, you have permitted the hon. Leader of the House to move this motion under rule 315(3), because I presume that that is the stage we are in, with reference to the consideration of the privilege issue. This clearly contemplates only one thing: under rule 315(3), he can, at the last paragraph, suggest; he cannot bring in an extraneous matter like allowing anybody to be heard, particularly strangers because that has not been the practice. It violates the practice of the House, and the rules of procedure of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It does not.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: It is not in conformity with the dignity of the House, and certainly not on the

question of punishment. Punishment is a matter which the House, after debating this motion under rule 315(3) will have to arrive at a decision on. Once that decision is there, it is handed over and implemented through your medium. This has been the practice followed right from the beginning of the Provisional Parliament; and without changing these rules, you cannot, under rule 315(3), enter into a new practice, because it violates not only the spirit and practice but also the specific rule 315(3). So, I do not know how you could have admitted this motion in this revised form.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got two things to bring to your notice. It is a requirement that the House requires Mrs. Gandhi....

MR. SPEAKER: You are on a point of order; what is the point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got two points of order. Firstly....

MR. SPEAKER: Is it on the contingent motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you that Mrs. Gandhi's presence in the House is mandatory.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not on this issue. It is a different issue. That has nothing to do with this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I come to the recommendation part of the Committee's report.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not on this issue. Are you raising any point of order on the Prime Minister's motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I admit that the motion could have been suitably worded; and the only remedy lies in giving an amendment to the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am on a point of order with regard to the operative part of this motion, viz.:

"The House further authorise₃ the Honourable Speaker to take steps to ensure the presence in this House of Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi in her place, Shri R. K. Dhawan and Shri D. Sen before the Bar of the House, on such date as may...."

etc. If you have gone through all the other contingent notices of motions received, you will find that the motions in all cases have been split up into two, one relating....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This motion is wrong. In the same motion, you cannot include a Member of the House and two outsiders. Always you have to split it up into two. The motion is wrongly worded in the sense that it is not in conformity with rule 315(3) and not in conformity with normal forms. You are putting a Member of the House and two outsiders on the same pedestal, which you cannot.

MR. SPEAKER: It is 3 O'clock. We have got Private Members' Bills.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have got a point of order on this.

MR. SPEAKER: We have adjourned it to Tuesday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am giving you an instance.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been adjourned to Tuesday. I have adjourned it to Tuesday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On this I have got a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you on Tuesday. Shri Manohar Lal.

15.01 hrs.

COSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Omission of Article 14

SHRI MANOHAR LAL (Kanpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MANOHAR LAL: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) AND THE REPEAL OF THE CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES BILL*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and to repeal the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and to repeal the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I introduce the Bill.

RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES (FOR

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES) BILL*

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under the Government of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I introduce the Bill.

ABOLITION OF PROSTITUTION BILL

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of prostitution."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of prostitution."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I introduce the Bill.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission and resolve inter-State Boundary disputes between States and States and between Union Territories and States.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission and resolve inter-State boundary disputes between State and States and between Union Territories and States."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 101 AND 190)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

FREE LEGAL SERVICES BILL

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8-12-78.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*
(Amendment of Articles 124 and 155)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

JANATA TRUSTEESHIP BILL—
contd. by Dr. Ramji Singh.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Ramji Singh on the 24 November, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the creation of Trust Corporations for further development of enterprises and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
इस तनाव के वातावरण के बाद एक रचनात्मक प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में सदन को विचार करने का अवसर मिला है।

पिछली बार हम लोगों ने इस पर चर्चा की थी। यह ट्रस्टीशिप का विचार कोई नया नहीं है। यह गांधी जी का विचार है जो विश्व को दिया हुआ है। इसी सदन में डा० लोहिया ने इस को रखने का प्रयास किया था। उसके बाद श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस ने इस को उपस्थित

किया था। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने भी एक ट्रस्टीशिप बिल रखा था। इसी सदन में श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया और मेरे मित्र श्री उग्रसेन ने भी इसके सम्बन्ध में बिल उपस्थित किए थे। इस सब से यह समझा जा सकता है कि इस के पीछे जो भावना है वह कितनी पुरानी है और कितनी लोकप्रियता इस चीज को प्राप्त है। सदन में हर तरफ से और सभी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से इसको काफी समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है।

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJ WALKAR in the Chair]

कुछ बातें जो उस दिन बहस के दौरान उठाई गई थीं, उनका मैं थोड़ा सा स्पष्टीकरण कर देना चाहता हूँ। लोगों का कहना है कि ट्रस्टीशिप का सिद्धान्त वास्तव में पूंजीवाद का समर्थन करता है और समाजवाद के विरोध में जाता है। सचमुच में गांधीजी से भी यह प्रश्न बराबर पूछा जाता रहा था। एक बार उन से पूछा गया कि ट्रस्टी किस प्रकार बनेंगे, समझा बुझा कर बनेंगे क्या? समझा बुझा कर अगर बनने होते तो बिड़ला जी जो गांधी के बिल्कुल करीब थे—वे भी ट्रस्टी नहीं ही सके तो कैसे यह चीज व्यावहारिक होगी? उन से पूछा गया :

"How then will you bring about trusteeship? is it by persuasion?"

इसका उत्तर गांधी जी ने यह दिया था ।

"Not merely by verbal persuasion. I will concentrate on my means."

४. [डॉ० रामजी सिंह]

यह यम इंडिया में कहा था। इससे भी आगे जा कर गांधी जी ने विचार दिया था :

"If, however, inspite of the utmost effort the rich do not become guardians of the poor in the true sense of the term and the latter are more and more crushed and die of hunger, what is to be done? In trying to find out a solution of their riddle, I have lighted on non-violent non-cooperation and civil disobedience as the right and infallible mean. The rich cannot accumulate wealth without the cooperation of the poor in the society."

"All exploitation is based on co-operation, willing or forced, of the exploited. However much we may detest admitting it, the fact remains that there would be no exploitation if the people refuse to obey the exploiter. But self comes in and we hug the chains to bind us. This must cease."

इस वास्ते यह कहना कि ट्रस्टीशिप समाजवाद के खिलाफ है बिल्कुल गलत है।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह था कि अर्थ शास्त्र के दृष्टिकोण से यह सिद्धान्त कितना उपयोगी और मान्य है? विश्व के एक बड़े अर्थ शास्त्री डॉ० ई० एफ० शुमाखर ने यह जो किताब है *इक्वलिटी थ्रू ट्रस्टीशिप* इसके फोरवर्ड में जो लिखा है वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि दुनिया के सामने इस समय दो अर्थ शास्त्र हैं। एक तो पूँजीवादी अर्थ शास्त्र है और दूसरा साम्यवादी अर्थ शास्त्र। इन दोनों की कमियों को उन्होंने वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से रखा है।

उन्होंने कहा है :

"The theory of capitalism and private enterprise suggests that the only way to run an economy effici-

ently is to let everyone pursue mainly, if not exclusively, his own advantage."

"The theory of communism is that the economy works best when everybody acts according to 'plan' for the public interest."

तो पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट की कैसे भावना आयेगी ? इसलिए वह कहते हैं :

"Both theories are plausible enough, but in practice they work badly."

In the end he said—

"If India should be able to move along the path of EQUALITY THROUGH TRUSTEESHIP as set out, she could become a beacon to the world. By bringing into life again the best of her marvellous additional teachings, she could become the most modern of nations while remaining faithful to herself."

दुनिया में भारतवर्ष को ही यह श्रेय मिला है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त करने का भी इसका एक तरीका अलग रहा और इसीलिए इस देश में आर्थिक समता स्थापित करने के लिए भी इसका एक अलग रास्ता रहेगा जो भारतीय संस्कृति और बापू की विचारधारा के अनुकूल है। इसलिए न तो अर्थ शास्त्र की दृष्टि से और न तो व्यावहारिकता की दृष्टि से इसके सम्बन्ध में विचार होना चाहिए। और मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि इंग्लैंड में भी इण्डस्ट्रियल ओनरशिप बिल पास हो चुका है। तो जब दूसरे दूसरे देशों में स्काट बैंडर्स एक्सपेरिमेंट हुए और यहाँ भी विजय भरवैट का एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ जिसके बारे में मैं कह चुका हूँ। इसलिए हम लोगों को इसके सम्बन्ध में दायल देना

चाहिए। हम यह नहीं कहते कि यह बिल कम्पलसरी है। अभी तो एक ऐनेबलिंग बिल है जैसे भूदान का बिल था या ग्रामदान का ऐनेबलिंग ऐक्ट था। जो भी देना चाहता था उसके लिए कानून ने मान्यता दी थी।

अभी मैं कह चुका हूँ कि मेरे पास बीसों ऐसे उदाहरण हैं जिसमें दिखला सकता हूँ कि जो लोग ट्रस्टीशिप की तरह काम कर चुके हैं, उसका कोई राजनीतिक रूप नहीं है। अगर कानून कोई संरक्षण देता है तो कोई उसमें कठिनाई नहीं है।

हमारे सामने इतना प्रश्न है, समाजवाद स्थापित करने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं, हमने संविधान के मूल में समाजवाद को स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन प्रश्न है कि समाजवाद प्राप्त का क्या माध्यम हो सकता है। क्या वर्ग संघर्ष और हिंसा के माध्यम से समाजवाद को प्राप्त करेंगे, या हमारे सामने कोई दूसरे साधन होंगे? अगर हिंसा के रास्ते की छोड़ा तो हमारे सामने समाजवाद स्थापित करने के लिए, समता को लाने के लिए, विषमता को मिटाने के लिए और शोषण को मिटाने के लिए गांधी जी ने जो रास्ता बताया था ट्रस्टीशिप का उसका हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी कि 31 साल के बाद हर पार्टी गांधी जी को नमस्कार करती है, लेकिन जब उनके सिद्धान्तों पर आचरण का प्रश्न आता है तो हम कतराने लगते हैं। इसलिए मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जो अभी कानून मंत्री के प्रभारी के रूप में सामने आये हैं, उनसे कहता हूँ और आज फिर कह रहा हूँ कि इस बिल को वह स्वीकार करें। बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि इसको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए और गांधी जी

की भावना को मान लेना चाहिए जिसको डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने रखा, जार्ज फर्नान्डिस ने रखा है। माननीय अटल जी ने रखा और उस दिन साठे साहब का भी इसको समर्थन मिला। इसलिए यदि इसको मंत्री जी स्वीकार कर लें तो बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी। लेकिन अगर आपका लगता है कि अभी जल्दीबाजी है तो आप इसको जनमत संग्रह करने के लिए नियम 74 (4) के अधीन परिचालित कर दें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप गांधी जी और लोगों की भावना का ध्यान रखते हुए मेरे इस विनम्र प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

श्री वसन्त साठे : (अकोला) : जनमत जानने के लिए जरूर भेजा जाये।

डा० रामजी सिंह : इसीलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मेरे जनता ट्रस्टीशिप विधेयक को नियम 74 (4) के अन्तर्गत जनमत जानने के लिए भेज दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो नहीं हो सकता है।

डा० रामजी सिंह : सभापति महोदय, पहले भी हुआ है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The member in charge of the Bill is moving that the bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I am not objecting to it. I am accepting that motion.

डा० रामजी सिंह : अब सदन को राय से मैं यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे जनता ट्रस्टीशिप विधेयक को बजट सेशन के अन्तिम दिन तक जनमत जानने के लिए भेज दिया जाये।

eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th August, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is another difficulty. There is no notice, no date.

15.20 hrs.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is perfectly within his right to suggest a date and the House can agree. He has suggested end of budget session and we agree.

(Amendment of section 21 and Second Schedule)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
(Coimbatore): I beg to move:

डा० रामजी सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आपकी और सदन की अनुमति हो तो जैसा हमारे संसद-कार्य मंत्री श्री वर्मा जी ने अनुभव से सुझाव दिया है, यदि यह समय पर्याप्त न हो तो 15 अगस्त, शुभ दिन है, उस समय तक इसको जनमत जानने के लिए भेजना स्वीकार किया जाये।

"That the Bill to amend the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : स्वीकार किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to take this motion into consideration?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the particular circumstances of the case the motion has been made just at the nick of the time. The Minister also has agreed and the House has agreed. Therefore, I permit this motion to be moved.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I beg to move:

In moving this Bill I think I can hope for unanimity from all corners of the House because when the Sick Textile Mills (Nationalisation) Bill was being discussed in this House just four year ago, from all corners of the House, this particular proposition got universal support. But at that time, we had a different Government in power. Now, we have a Government that has come to power posing before the people, putting before the people a manifesto saying that they were going to undo all that was done wrongly by the previous Government. I would like to point out that this particular amendment which I am bringing, is an amendment which the then Minister who moved the Bill at that time, Shri B. P. Maurya, refused to accept in spite of the fact that all the representatives of the working class who were in the House plus all the right thinking people such as my comrade friend, Mr. Sathe, supported the amendment that the workers dues should be cleared. This is the simple principle underlying this Bill.

"That the Janata Trusteeship Bill, 1978 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th August, 1979."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I represent the working class particularly the textile industry.

"That the Janata Trusteeship Bill, 1978, be circulated for the purpose of

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
What is the point at issue in this Bill? On 21st December, four years are going to be completed since the nationalisation of 103 sick textile mills. At the time of nationalisation, we pointed out that money was due to the workers for provident fund which was literally embezzled by the employers because the Government was very tardy in taking action against the employers who failed to pay the provident fund dues even though they had deducted the workers their portion of the workers' dues. Because the employers had done that, why should the workers be penalised? You are paying compensation to those employers who have embezzled the money, to those employers who have played ducks and drakes with the textile mills while minting super profits, but you denied to the workers their dues. Whenever we got an opportunity to raise the problems of workers either here on the floor of the House or on any other forum, we had pointed out that retirement benefits and social security is the primary responsibility of the Government of the country. Therefore, when it comes to the question of provident fund dues, Why is it that again and again we are impressing upon the Government to change the procedure and see to it that the provident fund dues are immediately mopped up as and when they are due? Even today, we find that crores of rupees are there as liabilities of provident fund. And tomorrow what are you going to have when you are going to take over these industries? It is the worker's hard earned money, the money that is due to him as retirement benefit which he will have for safeguarding in his old days, that will be swallowed by the employers. Therefore, all I am saying is that in these 103 sick textile mills which were taken over by the Government, the Act worked out a very rough form of compensation and the compensation is to vest in a specially appointed Commissioner who is authorised to disburse the amount as per the priorities laid down under the Act in the Second Schedule.

and the workers' dues come on a very very low priority. As a result the provident fund dues which come under category III, come after bank loans and tax arrears. The result was, as we have seen over these years, in most of the cases no money is left for clearing provident fund dues to the workers. What is this sum that is due? It is not such a sky-rocketing sum that the Government cannot take on the responsibility. As of now, the calculation of the provident fund dues of those workers who were in the sick textile undertakings, is about Rs. 10 crores. All I am requesting is that the Government takes over this responsibility and help these workers to have their retirement benefits safeguarded.

During all these years, the Government has paid out of Rs. 1300 crores as compensation to those blackguards who have swallowed the money of the textile industry and earned super profits, to those blackguards who have swallowed the provident fund dues of the workers whereas the workers who have toiled and sweated in order to keep up with the targets of production of cloth and who have done their level best to keep their machines going, are to be penalised. More than Rs. 1300 crores have gone out to these people, and the amount involved in the case of this Bill is only Rs. 10 crores. The Labour Minister is present here, and he always says that he is very much concerned with the interest of labour. So, I hope he will lend his support to this Bill because this is a Private Member's Bill; he can lend his support to it. I propose in this Bill that the provident fund dues of the workers should be moved up and given priority and that the Government should take up the responsibility to clear this amount, which is not a very large amount.

I know that Shrimati Abba Maiti will certainly claim that after the Janata Party have assumed power they have fought for the workers. I do commend them wherever they have stood by the workers, but I do not say they always have. Recently in the

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

House we discussed the Britannia Engineering Nationalisation Bill. I think there the Minister of Labour has pulled his full weight in the Cabinet and, therefore, you find that the workers' dues have been given a higher priority than they were given in the case of Sick Textile Units Nationalisation Bill (Interruptions) In some other cases also they have done it; I stand corrected. I do not mean that in every Bill you do not give them priority. What about bonus for railway workers and Central Government employees? You have not bothered about it. That is why I say that in a limited way you have looked after the workers' interest. Why is it that you cannot then bring forward a legislation like that? That is what I expect of you. The Government should take responsibility to ensure that the workers' retirement benefits will be protected. For instance, see what has happened in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. Even the earned wages of the workers are not being given and, therefore, litigation is going on. So, the protection for the workers is what we are asking for; nothing more than that. We are not asking you to give a huge amount, which will be a big financial burden which you cannot undertake.

I further want to point out that a Study Group appointed by the National Textile Corporation, in which the representatives of the workers are there, unanimously recommended that the workers' dues should be paid by the NTC, and whatever share they should get from the Commissioner of Claims should go to the NTC, and should be paid directly. That is why I say the Government has a responsibility. You appoint a committee, you get a unanimous decision and yet you are not taking any action on that.

Even today there was a question in Parliament, or may be it was yesterday, about a Committee that is being set up for the employment exchanges. There was another Committee set up

by the hon. Minister of Labour to go into the complaints about the consumer price index. The Report of that Committee was submitted to the Government nearly a year back and still the Government is yet to take a decision on that. Not even on those recommendations which are unanimous are any decisions being taken. Here is a Committee which makes a unanimous recommendation, and that too in the interests of the workers—and what is the limited purpose? The purpose is that the workers should get their full share of the provident fund dues which were embezzled by the employers and yet no action is being taken on that. They are asking for what they rightly earned, which they require when they retire. That is the only principle behind this Bill and I am sure the Minister will not be hesitant in accepting it.

MR.CHAIRMAN: Motion moved;

"That the Bill to amend the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Bill which has been brought forward by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan with a view to give some justice to the employees, particularly those who were wage earners, in so far as their provident fund dues are concerned. I have got my full sympathy for this Bill. Because, I fail to understand how an organised sector like banks has been given priority over the workers. I know that institutional finance has been given by banks; I agree. The wage-earners, whose bread and butter is accumulated by way of provident fund, should get priority. I think that is the intention of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, that wage earners should get priority so far Schedule Nos. 1 and 2 are concerned.

First of all, let us go deep into the problem why industries fall sick. Government has taken a decision to take over some of the textile mills, and they

have taken them over, but the industry goes sick not because there is no demand in the market for the particular commodity which they have to sell, but sometimes mismanagement, inefficiency, lavish expenditure, lack of planning etc., go to make an industry very sick. Some of the industries become sick before they start. I have come across one of the industries which even at the stage of starting became sick because they did not get coal, the steel required. So, this is child sickness. We have to curb it from the very beginning.

We are talking of the nationalisation of sick units. Sick units according to the amendment of the Income-tax Act last year, can be taken over by some big groups, by some tycoons of industry. The reason is that they can avail of the unabsorbed depreciation and accumulation of losses. The intention of the Government is very fair, but as soon as these benefits are fully availed of they will leave the sick units once again to be taken over by Government. So, I would request that Government should take enough care before taking over sick units.

The sick unit's balance-sheet does not disclose the real facts. I am told that at the time of the budgeting of the industry, the textile industry had gone sick, but the directors had gone fat. These are the facts. All the accumulated profits are not disclosed in the balance-sheet. There are hidden profits in the balance-sheet and before arriving at the break-up value of the share, Government must take sufficient care, because there are many manipulations in the balance-sheet, and Government should not be deprived of its legitimate right and due, and even finance when compensation is paid to the sick units.

There are some units to which Government has given some assurances—for example, the trawler industry. I had drawn the attention of the Industries Minister six months before that

some sort of subsidy was promised by the Central Government for the manufacture of trawlers in the indigenous sector. Nobody pays any attention to give subsidy to this industry, particularly to the Mazgaon Docks, Bomaoy, which is partly a Government undertaking, and some of the private trawler-owners. They are not giving this subsidy, and the industry falls sick. Big industry also falls sick due to delayed decisions of the Government, and hence I would request the Government to take immediate decisions as far as possible.

One reason for the sickness of industry is that though they earn huge profits, they divert the profit to some other trade, instead of modernising the machinery. Government should take particular care, when they are giving investment allowance and development rebate, to see that these are properly utilised, and Government interference is called for in such units.

The daily bread of the wage earners and the employees should get some sort of priority. The Government's hands are very wide, big and mighty. Collection of the tax revenues by the Government should not be a problem. There are huge arrears by way of income-tax from big tycoons and they carry forward their dues year after year inspite of many questions put by us in Parliament. The small persons suffered and the big persons do not suffer because they have got their own lobby in Parliament and in all the Governmental departments. They manage to give excuses, they go to High Court, get stay order and thus they see to it that the dues to the Government are not paid in time. I hope that whatever Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has put forth in this Bill will be looked into by the hon. Minister. He should look into the merits of this Bill. It is meant to benefit the labour. What is ultimately labour? According to Marxian Theory, a commodity is nothing but the embodiment of sweat and labour that has gone into it. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the

[Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth]

various provisions of the Bill and give due consideration to them.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोडड़ा) :

श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन द्वारा जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह देश में जो परिस्थितियाँ विद्यमान हैं उनके अनुरूप है।

पिछले तीस बरस से जो उद्योग-पतियों को प्रिविलेज दिए गए हैं, जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं, जो छूट दी गई हैं आज उसका यह नतीजा है कि मजदूरों के सामने और राष्ट्र के सामने भी एक संकट आ कर खड़ा हो गया है। मिलें सिक क्यों होती हैं? उद्योगपतियों की माजिशन की वजह से ही होती हैं। सरकारों को पैसे का गबन करने के लिए मिलों का सिक कर दिया जाता है। मिलें सिक होने लायक नहीं होती हैं तब भी उनको सिक करार दे दिया जाता है।

बिहार में एक कटिहार जूट मिल है। यह मिल पिछले दो ढाई साल से सिक पड़ी हुई है। इस में हजारों मजदूर काम करते थे। उनको सरकार को कई कई बार रिलीफ भी देना पड़ा है। कितने ही मजदूर भूखों मर गए हैं। यह मिल क्यों सिक करार दी गई? इस मिल से जो मुनाफा हुआ जो आमदनी हुई, उस पैसे को ले जा कर दूसरी जगह, दूसरे प्रांतों में प्रबंधकों ने अपनी मिलें खड़ी कर दीं और सरकार को यह दिखाने के लिए कि इस मिल में घाटा हो रहा है, यह मिल घाटे में चल रही है, यह मिल अब चलने लायक नहीं है, मजदूरों के पैसों का गबन किया।

इसी तरह से मुक्तापुर जूट मिल की बात है। वह मुनाफे में चल रही थी। भारत में जिनकी भी जूट मिलें हैं,

में यह कह सकता हूं उन सब से आधुनिक यह मिल है। उस में चार हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। यह बिड़ला की मिल है पिछले साल वहां के मैनेजमेंट ने माजिशन की और यह चाहा कि उनको कुछ राहत टैक्सों आदि में मिल जाए, करों में दी जाए, कुछ उनको छूट मिले। इसके लिए उन्होंने नैगोशियेशन शुरू किए। उस में हम भी शामिल थे। एक बार लेबर मिनिस्टर बिहार के वहां हम भी उन जगहों में शामिल हुए। हम लोगों को पता नहीं था कि वास्तव में इस मिल की स्थिति क्या थी। हम लोगों ने भी इसके लिए प्रयास किया कि सरकार को फूट देना चाहिए। बाद में जो राज था वह खुला। इन मिल के साथ कटिहार की दो मिलों का जो बहुत पुराना भी, जो घाटे में चल रहा था, उनके साथ मुक्तापुर की जूट मिल का टैग कर दिया गया और तब तो मिलों का खर्चा एक साथ दिखा दिया गया। इसी नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन में घाटा होना शुरू हो गया और यह दिखा दिया गया कि यह मिल सिक होने लायक है। जब जांच पड़ताल हुई, अधिकारों इनक्वायरी करने के लिए गए तो उन्होंने पाया कि यह मिल सब से ज्यादा मुनाफे में चल रही है और इसको घाटे में दिखाने के लिए जो पश्चिम बंगाल की दो जूट मिलें हैं, उन मिलों के साथ इसका टैग कर दिया गया है और यह दिखाया जा रहा है कि यह भी घाटे में जा रही है। इस प्रकार की साजिशें उद्योग-पतियों के द्वारा की जाती हैं।

मैंने इसी सदन में नियम 377 के अर्थन श्रमिका सवाल भी उठाया था और उद्योग मंत्रों ने वहां का जो मैनेजमेंट है, उनका पत्र भी लिखा था, मिल मालिकों का एक पत्र भी लिखा था कि आप मिल

चालू करें। उन्होंने मिल चालू कर दी। लेकिन अब स्थिति यह हो गई है कि मैनेजमेंट मजदूरों को मड़का रहा है और मजदूरों की आपस में मारपीट हो रही है। कई मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, बड़ा कि मजदूरों की जान खतरे में है, उनको निकाल दिया गया है। कानपुर में, कटिहार में या दक्षिण भारत में सभी जगह मिलों की यही स्थिति है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ठोस निर्णय लीजिए और नियमों में भी परिवर्तन कीजिए कि सरकार से पैसा ले कर उल्टे सरकार के साथ ही मिल मालिक धोकेबाजी करते हैं यह नहीं होना चाहिए। जो सरकार के पैसे से मिल चलती है अगर वह मिल घाटे में हो तो उनसे वह पैसा सूद के साथ वसूल किया जाय और कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिल मालिकों को दी जाय। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सरकार के पैसे से जो मुनाफा हो उससे वह दूसरी मिल खड़ी कर लें और सरकार तथा मजदूरों को धोखा दें। इन बातों पर आप सोचें और जब तक ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक उद्योगपतियों का धांधली बन्द हाने वाली नहीं है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में सरकार इन बातों पर सोचेंगी और कोई ठोस निर्णय लेगी।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती पारवती कृष्णन द्वारा जो बिल उद्घोषित किया गया है उसकी भावना बहुत अच्छी है। बीमार मिलों को कहानी का चित्रण हमारे साथियों ने किया है। सचमुच उद्योगपतियों के सामने आज कोई नैतिकता नहीं है जो कि पहले भारतीय संस्कृति में थी कि वह जनता के ट्रस्टी बन सकें। वह

तो आज है नहीं। अब तो वह केवल शोषण करते हैं। इसीलिए अब तो कड़ा जाता है :

"In today's context there is hardly anything like private capital or resources in the country. It is largely the public financial institutions which in turn are built out of the taxpayers' money that are supporting the various units."

सरकार से ही वह कर्ज लेते हैं और उसका उपयोग अपने हित के लिए करते हैं। इसलिए सिक मिल्स के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में सरकार को हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए। इसीलिए जनता सरकार ने ऐसी बीमार मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया है। लेकिन उस कदम में तीव्रता होनी चाहिए।

आप देखें कि गुजरात में जो मिलें आई हैं प्रियलक्ष्मी मिल, शुभलक्ष्मी मिल या महाराष्ट्र में जो मिलें सिक हुई हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में इंदौर टेक्सटाइल्स तमिलनाडु में कावेरी सोमसुन्दरम, केरल में कोट्टाया प्रभापुरम मिल्स, यह सब ऐसी मिल्स हैं जिनका इतिहास बताता है कि कुछ दिनों बाद यह मिलें बीमार हो जाती हैं। अभी माननीय राम सेवक हजारी ने बिहार की उस मिल का विवरण दिया जिसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय युवराज भी बोलेंगे, कटिहार जूट मिल, वहां भी मालिक सरकार से ऋण ले लेते हैं और उसके बाद हिसाब किताब साफ़ कर के कह देते हैं यह तो बीमार हो गई और मजदूर बेकार हैं वह भूखे मर रहे हैं इसलिए इनको रोजी देने के लिए सरकार पैसा दे। आपको इन पूँजीपतियों की साजिश सुनकर हैरत होगी। हमारे साथी संसद-सदस्य श्री युवराज ने कटिहार

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

जूट मिल का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए आदेश उड़ाई कि 3 हजार मजदूर वहां भूखे मर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री को नोटिस दे कर इन्हें अनशन करना पड़ा और मर्यादित करने पड़ा। वह लोग इनके पास आये और कहा कि सरकार से हमको 20, 50 लाख मिल जायें फिर हम चला देंगे। लेकिन 2, 4 महीने चलायेंगे और नारा हिसाब-किताब कर के बैठ जायेंगे, वह उनकी मांग है। इनके पास उनके अधिकारी आये कि लाख-दो लाख रुपया ले लीजिए, लेकिन यह तो पुराने मनाजवादी ढरान के थे, वह उसे क्यों लेते। वह तो हमारे निक मिलों का हिसाब-किताब और इतिहास है।

हमारे उद्योग मंत्री श्री जॉर्ज फर्नान्डिस ने 67 वर्ष पुराने स्वदेशी काटन टैक्मटाइन मिल का अधिग्रहण किया। वहां हालत यह थी कि वह मजदूरों को भत्ता नहीं देते थे, बालस जमा नहीं करते थे और प्रावीडेंट फण्ड का पैसा नहीं जमा करते थे।

"The records of this company are revealing. Since 1975, its Kanpur unit has been mostly in default with regard to payment of regular wages, not to speak of the bonus, but its default extends over provident fund dues, employees state insurance dues, and a huge amount totalling over a crore of rupees by way of electricity supplied by the State Government."

अभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का लाखों-लाख रुपया बाकी है। लेकिन वहां क्या होता था, उन समय जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट था उसका 2 लाख रुपया दे दिया लेकिन उनका 50 हजार इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का बाकी है।

बिहार में 1 अरब 16 करोड़ रुपया बिजली पानी का बाकी है।

यहां नहीं, यह बीमार मिलें किस तरह से राजनीतियों को भ्रष्ट करती हैं, पॉलिटिकल इन्वेस्टमेंट करती हैं, राजनीति में पूजा लगानी हैं, यह सब बड़ा भाषिक चित्र है। कहा जाता है कि स्वदेशी मिल ने मजदूरों को दुख देने के लिए राजनीतियों को भ्रष्ट किया।

Incidentally, one the six units of the company, namely the one at Rae Bareilly was set up for what the management euphemistically told us during our investigation, "political consideration"—

वहां रखा गया है राजनीतिक कारणों से यह इन्होंने बर्दान दिया।

"that is to placate the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi whose constituency happened to be in Rae Bareilly. Considerable amount of machinery for the Rae Bareilly unit was taken from the Kanpur unit, which was crippled to that extent".

तो वहां यह दुर्दशा है। जब हम सोचते हैं कि यह क्या स्थिति है, तो इतना ही नहीं, वहां जयपुरिया जो हैं श्री सीताराम और दूसरे उनके भाई, वह आपस में लड़े, और आपस में लड़कर उन्होंने मजदूरों को भूखा रखा। इसलिए स्वदेशी काटन मिल—

"was plagued by family feuds"

"The focus of the civil war between the two brothers is the bunch of shares worth one crore of rupees that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills own in the Swadeshi Polytext Ltd."

यह लोग पैसा दूसरी कंपनियों में देते थे और मजदूरों को नहीं देते थे। इसलिए भानसीया पार्वती कृष्णन ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है कि अधिग्रहण किया जाये तो जैसा पहले पार्ट में था—

(a) Loans advanced by a bank.

(b) Loans advanced by an institution other than a bank.

(c) Any other loan.

(d) Any credit availed for purposes of trade or manufacturing operations.

कैटेगरी 2 में था

Revenue, taxes, cesses, etc.

दुनारे जस पाट बा में था

"Arrears in relation to provident fund, salaries and wages, and other amounts, due to an employee."

वह तो मजदूरों के बीच काम करती हैं और मजदूरों के दर्द को समझती हैं, इसलिए वह जो यह बिल लाई हैं, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि मजदूरों के वेतन, बकाया, अधिव्य-निधि को पहले प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस स्थिति को उलटना है। लेकिन जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने एक संशोधन दिया था, मगर वह टाइमवार्ड हो गया है। कनाडा 2 में कहा गया है :-

"In case the amount available is not sufficient to meet the claims in Category 1, the same shall be paid by the Government."

माननीय सदस्या का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर मजदूरों का सब बकाया भुगतान करने के लिए पूरी रकम न हो, तो सरकार दे। ठीक है, अगर सरकार यह नहीं देखेगी, तो कोन देखेगा? लेकिन आखिर सरकार कोई अनलिमिटेड कनसर्न तो है नहीं, सरकार किसी दूसरे की है नहीं। सरकार के पास जो पैसा है, वह उसे हमारे टैक्सों से मिलता है। अगर

सरकार पर यह अनलिमिटेड लायाबिलिटी डाल दी जायेगी, तो मुझे पता नहीं कि वह इसे वहन कर सकेगी या नहीं। उद्योग राज्य मंत्री बैठी हुई हैं, वह बता सकती हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, उद्योगपतियों की यह साजिश रहती है कि उद्योगों को बीमार कर दिया जाये और मजदूरों की रकम को बकाया रखा जाये। अगर माननीय सदस्या का यह एमंडमेंट स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है, तो इससे पूंजीपतियों को रून्सि-रेशन मिलेगा, और वे सब काम करेंगे—एयरकंडिशन लगायेंगे, मंगार्ज के लिए अच्छे अच्छे बंगले बनायेंगे—लेकिन मजदूरों के वेतन और प्रोविडेंट फंड का वाकी रखेंगे।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
When I was speaking, I have pointed out that we have been demanding, and there have been suggestions from the working class, that this whole scheme of Provident Fund has to be tightened up and the arrears should not be allowed to be accumulated, and that nothing is being done. I am equally aware of that. That also has to be done. The answer to his question is not to betray the textile workers whose mills have been nationalised but to do both these jobs. So, it is not that I am unaware of it.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं जानता हूं कि माननीय सदस्या की प्रतिभा और अनुभव मझ से ज्यादा है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई बताई है। अगर ऐसा कानून बना दिया जाये कि मजदूरों का बकाया रखा ही नहीं जा सकता है, तो हम सोलहों आने उन के साथ हैं। लेकिन जब तक ऐसा कानून नहीं बनता है, और अगर ये शोषक लोग मजदूरों का बकाया रखेंगे, तो सरकार पर अनलिमिटेड लायाबिलिटी हो जायेगी। इसलिए मैं विनम्रता

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

के साथ उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में सोच और सरकार को भी अपनी बहुमूल्य राय दें।

इस संदर्भ में यह सोचना आवश्यक है कि ये मिलें बोभार होती क्यों हैं। क्या इस तरह का कोई कानून नहीं बनाया जा सकता है कि उनके सारे हिस्सा-किताब को पूरी तरह से जांच हो सके? उनके बॉर्ड को मॉनिटरिंग होती है और उन को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी निकालती है। मगर वे वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को किसी तरह से चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट से पास करा लेते हैं। भाति कम्पनों के बारे में हम ने सुना कि उसकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट ही नहीं मिल रही है। सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिए कि प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीज का एनुअल रिपोर्ट का ठीक तरह से जांच करने की व्यवस्था की जाये, जिस तरह कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी द्वारा पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स का जांच को जाती है। लेकिन प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीज कहाँ तक नहीं-तहाँ खर्च कर रही हैं, वे मजदूरों को, कर्मचारियों को, वेतन देती हैं या नहीं, महंगाई भत्ता देती हैं या नहीं, उनके भविष्य-निधि में रूपया जमा कराती हैं या नहीं, इन सब बातों को देखने के लिए जब तक इस तरह की कोई मशहूरी खड़ा नहीं का जायेगा, ये मिलें बामाद होती चली जायेगी और राष्ट्र पर अनियंत्रित और अनियमित बाधा बढ़ता चला जायेगा और हम इस से भाग नहीं सकते हैं।

इसलिए, समापति महोदय, मैं उनकी भावनाओं का बहुत स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसे प्रगतिशील मजदूरों के कामों में वह और सरकार मिल-बैठ कर विचार करें, यदि इस में सुधार की जरूरत हो तो इस को सुधारा जाय, अन्यथा ऐसा कानून बनाया जाय कि जो गरीब मजदूरों

और मेहनतकश लोगों की भविष्य निधि को रोके और वेतन न दे, उसको किमिनली प्राप्तिव्यूट किया जाय—ऐसा संशोधन होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I stand to support this amendment to the original Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act.

This amendment has been brought in the larger interests of the employees working in the 103 mills of the National Textile Corporation. It is mainly an amendment to Sec. 21 of the original Act so that employees' claims can be entertained. As per the original Act they can be entertained only after items like bank loans, tax arrears etc. The employees' claims are mostly by way of arrears of provident fund and they are likely to go by default. So this particular amendment to the most important provision of this Act has been brought in tune with the aspirations of the workers irrespective of their trade union affiliations that justice should be meted out to them.

I need not go into all those details of how these arrears of provident fund have accumulated. It is not only relevant to this particular industry but it is relevant to almost all sectors of industry where we see crores of rupees of provident fund dues are with the employers who collect it at every stage of payment as per statute and even though they are virtually bound to remit the amount to the Trustees, they never care to do it and crores of rupees of the workers' money is squandered. If you go through the statistics supplied by the provident Fund Trustees as well as the Minister of Labour, you will find that every year these dues are accumulating and unfortunately the government could not take any stringent steps against

those tycoons who squandered the poor men's money and spent it like anything.

So this amendment is really an amendment which seeks to give protection and also to see that workers' dues like provident fund get priority over other dues.

It is reported that the NTC has constituted a study group and that Study Group has unanimously recommended that this claim should not at any cost go by default. So, the purpose of the Bill is to protect the interests of the workers working in the 103 textile mills under the NTC and this will pave the way to other industrial workers. You know textile industry in our country is an industry of long standing and a traditional industry and those who manage this industry have amassed immense wealth.

This sickness in the industry is because they have squeezed out anything and everything from the industry and they throw in the dustbin the poor workers from employment to earn their livelihood. They went on an agitation for days together to see that they are brought under some scheme. That is how the N.T.C. has come in.

So, as it is, I think the amendment to the original act is a very important one which has to be considered as it has got a vital bearing on the demands of the workers.

16 hrs.

I support this amendment to the original Bill. As regards priorities, specific provisions have been made in this Bill. As it is the workers should not be deprived of their life savings in the forth of provident fund etc. Because they do this by aspiring that they will get the money in their old age when they retire with which they can look after their family. So, such money should not be squandered away and the workers should have enough protection.

Sir, I support this Bill in the larger interests of the workers and in the larger interests of the nation. I once again congratulate the Comrade, Shrimati Parvati Krishnan for having brought forward this Bill in tune with the working-class of this country, especially, in the textile industry.

श्री युवराज (काठहार) : ...समापति
जी, राण कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण)
अधिनियम, 1974 का संशोधन करने वाले
विधेयक जिसे श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने
प्रस्तुत किया है, का समर्थन करते हुए
मैं सदन और आपका ध्यान इस और
आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि यह जानकर सदन
को प्रसन्नता होगी कि जब से यह सरकार
बनी है तब से इस ने 49-50 के लगभग
कपड़ा मिलों, टेक्सटाइल मिलों का टेक
ओवर किया है जो कि वर्षों से राण थी।
कई जूट फैक्ट्रियाँ भी बंगाल और हमारे
बिहार में ली गई हैं। लेकिन अब से
ज्यादा परेशानी यह है कि ये जो बड़े बड़े
उद्योगपति हैं, वर्षों से मिलों को अपने
हाथों में लेकर चलाते हैं, वे प्रारम्भ
से ही बैंकिंग इस्टैब्लिशमेंट से पैसा लेते
हैं। सारा पैसा बर्ज पर ले कर ही ये
अपने उद्योग को स्थापना करते हैं।
गलत चीजों को सरकार के सामने रख कर
वे पैसा लेते हैं। इस पैसा लेने में वे तरह
तरह की रियायतें भी लेते हैं। इस
पैसे से वे दूसरे बेगमों, उद्योग भी खोल
लेते हैं। दूसरे नाम से वे इंडस्ट्री खड़ी कर
लेते हैं। इस तरह वे एकाइज्ड ड्यूटी
और इंकम टैक्स दोनों में भी सरकार का
शोषण करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों
को बकाया मजदूरी भी वे नियमित रूप से
नहीं देते हैं। सरकार के कर्ज को भी
वे कंटा लेते हैं। कभी कभी वे अपने
बारखानों का नाम भी बदल लेते हैं। इस
तरह से वे गे सारे फ़ाउंड कर के सरकारी
कर्ज की प्रणाली का लाभ उठाते रहते
हैं।

[श्री युवराज]

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज 103 या इससे ज्यादा मिलें गये हैं। सरकार की जो धीरे-धीरे टेक ओवर करने का प्रयास है इसमें काफी बल लभता है? जब सरकार रण मिलों का टेक ओवर करती है और उन्हें चलाती है तो इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्ट में, उसकी बुनियादी धाराओं में इस प्रकार का संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है कि पहले हम इन मिलों को तीन वर्ष के लिए लेंगे और बाद में उनकी नेशनलाइज करना चाहें तो करेंगे, करना नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए इन बीमार मिलों के लिए हमें अपना राष्ट्रीय नीति में मौलिक रूप से परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। आज लाखों की संख्या में मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। जिन के श्रम से और पूँजी से राष्ट्रीय निर्माण होता था, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति में वृद्धि होती थी, राष्ट्रीय उन्नति और समृद्धि होती थी वह एक मई है। इस चीज का देखते हुए सरकार ने रण मिलों को ले कर स्वयं उनकी चराने की नीति निर्धारित की है। लेकिन मैं अब कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जो प्रावधान निर्धारित किया गया है वह बहुत ही पेचदा है। एक मिल को टेक ओवर करने के लिए एक दो साल मामूली तोर पर लग जाते हैं। हमारी जो लोकोताधिक प्रणाली है उसमें लोक सभा की ठीक पांच साल की हानी है। दो साल हम को सता में आए हुए गुजर रहे हैं। आज तक हमने 55-56 मिलों को टेक ओवर किया है। अगर टेक ओवर करने की जो इस समय प्रक्रिया है, यह जो बड़े-बड़ा है इसमें हम पड़े रहें तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस बड़े-बड़े में न जा कर मूल धारा में अगर संशोधन करने की जरूरत हो तो वह भी हम को कर देना चाहिए। जब हम बैंक में पा

लेंगे या सरकारी खजाने से लेंगे और ले कर ही हम रण मिलों को चलाएंगे तो क्यों नहीं हम पहले ही नेशनलाइज कर दें हैं? टेक ओवर का जो प्राप्ति है, इसका जो प्रोसेजर है उसमें हम इन को पहले तीन बरस के लिए टेक ओवर करते हैं और तीन बरस के बाद जो कुछ हमें करना होता है हम करते हैं, नेशनलाइज करना हो तो करते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में संशोधन होना चाहिए और शुरू में ही इनको नेशनलाइज करके अपने हाथ में लेने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने अक्सर का इन्वेस्ट किया है, मजदूरों का प्राबिडेंट फण्ड का पैसा बकाया रखा है, मजदूरों की मजदूरी बकाया रखी है उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। आज कटिहार की सड़कों पर और कटिहार से ले कर पटना तक की सड़कों पर ये बेरोजगार मजदूर बेचारे भीख मांगते फिर रहे हैं। इन बेरोजगार हुए मजदूरों में से एक दो नहीं आपको चुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि ठाई सी मजदूर मर गए हैं। एक मई 1978 को यानी मई दिवस के दिन बम्बई में मजदूरों की एक विशाल सभा में हमारे उद्योग मंत्री श्री ने स्वीकार किया था कि बिहार में जो जूट इण्डस्ट्री और कटिहार की जो जूट इण्डस्ट्री है वहां पर मिलें बन्द होने की वजह से सैकड़ों मजदूर भूखों मर गए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी और श्री फर्नान्डिस को जो प्रभावी उद्योग मंत्री हैं मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने काफी चिन्तन करने के बाद और काफी बिलम्ब करने के बाद और वां जूट मिल कटिहार को ले कर और उसको चलाने की व्यवस्था की। लेकिन आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि 18 अगस्त को इसके बारे में

नोटिफिकेशन हुआ था और इस टेडी मेडी प्रक्रिया को वजह से पांच महीने बात जाने के बाद भी आज तक वह मिल चाल नहीं हो सही है। अब सुनने में आया है कि मजदूरों का बजट में इस के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि हमारे यहां जो जूट ग्रीडिंग एरियाज हैं जहां पाट की फसल ही एकमात्र नकदी फसल, कौश आप होती है उत्तर बिहार में और जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त होती है उनकी कितनी उपेक्षा होती है। कहीं पर भारत में मिरव और कहीं मसाले और कहीं चाय और कहीं जूट की फसल होती है। यहां यह जो जूट की नकदी फसल होती है इसको देखते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि हम का इससे विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है आपको इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उसी तरह से कटिहार जूट मिल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जो श्री विनोद चमरिया की मिल है। वह बैंकों का और सरकार का पैसा हड़पे बैठे हैं। एक करोड़ के करार कर्ज तथा मजदूरों की मजदूरी का बकाया है। कभी कुछ नाम बदल कर और कभी कुछ नाम बदल कर इन लोगों ने टैक्सों को इवेड किया है, मजदूरों का पैसा बकाया रखा है। चार पांच महीने से मिल बन्द पड़ा है। आपको ताज्जुब होगा सुन कर कि सरकार भी इनके घपले में आ जाती है। जो मिल भारत सरकार ने आज से पांच महीने पहले टेक ओवर की आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल कटिहार उस मिल के मिल मालिकों को पैसा देने के लिए स्पेशल कबिनेट मीटिंग बुला कर के रेजल्यूशन पास करवाया गया कि उसको 29 लाख रुपया दिया जाए और उस मालिक को दिया जाए जिस के पास मजदूरों का एक कराड़ रुपया बकाया है। एक करोड़ २० से ज्यादा मजदूरों के प्रोव्जेंट फंड का, मजदूरों का और

सरकार के टैक्स का बकाया था, लेकिन फिर भी उस मालिक को बिहार सरकार ने पैसा देने का निश्चय किया था। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार के निश्चय के बावजूद उस में का पैसा देने का मोका नहीं दिया और उन मिल को टेक ओवर कर के उसको चलाने का प्रयत्न किया।

बिहार सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है जब कि सब से ज्यादा मिनरल्स और रा-मैटेरियल वहां मिलता है। फिर भी वहां कोई कारखाना नहीं है। और जो कारखाने हैं भी वह रुग्ण हैं। कपास का मूल्य किसानों को कम मिलता है। जो कपड़ा गराब अदमी पहुंचते हैं उसकी क्वालिटी देखिए कितनी खराब होती है। मिल मानिए कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पूजा नहीं है। हम मिल नहीं चला सकेंगे जिसका वजह से मिल बन्द रहती है। आज सारे देश में 103 रुग्ण कपड़ा मिलें हैं। उनको सरकार धीरे धीरे ले रहा है मिक मिल्स करके और उनको नेशनलाइज करके चलायेगा। उनका चयन में कितना रुपया लगेगा? जब बड़ा राशि दूसरे देशों से कर्ज ले कर, सारे का नालामा कर के पैसा इकट्ठा कर के अपने अर्थ-व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं तो अपनी आर्थिक नीति में भी आपको परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। एक निश्चित अवधि में ऐसी मिलों को चलाने के लिए साहसिक कदम उठाना पड़ेगा, मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना पड़ेगा। अगर संविधान में भी संशोधन करना पड़े तो आपको करना चाहिए, जसे कि प्रोपर्टी राइट्स के लिए आपने किया है कि वह मूलभूत अधिकारों में नहीं रहेगा। इसी तरह से हमको तय करना पड़ेगा कि जो बीमार मिलें हैं जिसकी वजह से 10 लाख मजदूर ब्रूखों में रहे हैं उनको नेशनलाइज किया जाये और

[श्री युवराज]

सरकार स्वयं चलाये। आज केवल 103 मिलें ही बीमार नहीं हैं, बल्कि इससे भी ज्यादा मिलें हैं। कलकत्ते की जूट मिलें हैं, दक्षिण की कपड़ा मिलें, इन सब को अगर मिलाया जाये तो आज सैकड़ों मिलें बन्द हैं। तो एक निश्चित नानि हानी चाहिए, पॉलिटिकल विल हानी चाहिए कि किस तरह संदेश को औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के दौर में ले जाना चाहते हैं, किस तरह से बेकार मजदूरों को दी वक्त की राटा देंगे। मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके किस तरह से सरकारों देख रेख में उनकी चलाया है।

इसके साथ ही प्रबन्ध का प्रश्न भी है। प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन अत्यन्त आवश्यक है क्योंकि उनके श्रम के बिना कोई कारखाना नहीं चल सकता है। जब तक लगाटी पहनने वाले मजदूर की शक्ति उसमें नहीं लगेगी तब तक कोई औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान पनप नहीं सकता है। इसलिए क. लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन आपका लेना पड़ेगा। कलेक्टिव आन्तरशिप होगी। केवल नेशनलाइज करने से ही नहीं, बल्कि तय करना होना कि जो कमाने वाला है उसका स्वामित्व भी होना।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रीमती पारवती लुप्यन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALAN NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The objects are very clear. The Second Schedule places the claims of employees arising out of arrears of Provident Fund, wages, etc. in Category III. The result is that the employees' claims can be entertained only after items such as bank loans, tax arrears, etc. are satisfied. Sir, it is said that only in textile mills the provident fund dues are not less than Rs. 10.0 crores. What about jute mills? What about sugar mills? What about other

mills and other factories? If you take all the factories into consideration that are existing in the country, we can very easily say that the dues would more than Rs. 100 crores. Why has this provident fund accrued? Why have these dues not been paid? There are Provident Fund Inspectors working in Central Government. Why have they not collected the amount? Why have they not launched prosecution against those people who failed to pay the dues? Is there any lacuna in the Provident Fund Act? If there is anything, then it must be removed and the Act should be amended immediately. When these dues accrue to a large amount of crores, then they say that they are not having money to pay them. If the Provident Fund inspectors and the Provident Fund authorities see that the dues are paid to the workers, then it will be very easy for the factory owners also to pay the dues to the workers. There is a lethargic attitude on the part of the provident fund Inspectors as also on the part of the Central Government. There may be some lacuna in the Provident Fund Act. If there is any lacuna, then it must be removed immediately. They should ensure that these Provident Fund Inspectors do not act against the interests of the workers in collusion with the capitalists and the mill owners. Government should see that they do their duty properly and send regular reports to the Government. If they do not do their duties properly, they must be punished because this problem concerns the workers and we have to do everything for the cause of workers. In the cement factory in Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan, the audit section has been merged with the factory. The workers have paid lakhs of rupees. But there is no account maintained for it. They did everything best to get their dues and they also appealed to the Government. But the Government has not done anything in this direction for the last two years. If the Government is not capable of finding out where the money paid by them has gone, then can we say that this Government is losing its credibility?

I concur with my friend who spoke earlier. He pointed out that this Government is not having any political will. If there is a will, it is quite possible to do anything. It is quite possible to see that the arrears are paid to the workers.

Now, let me take agriculture. What is this Government doing with regard to cane growers? Is it not a fact that these sugar mills have to pay them more than Rs. 50 crores? Now the harvest season is fast approaching and they have to crush the canes. They have to pay them money. Now why is this Government silent? Why is the Government not taking steps to see that the money is paid to the cane growers? The Government is not interested in the workers. They are neither interested in the workers nor the agriculturists. They are not taking action to help these people. Is it not a fact that the Government is favouring the capitalists? Let them say clearly in this regard and let them accept to what Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has said. There are two things which she has proposed.

The proposal of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan is that the claims of the employees must be placed in Category I. In that case, these would become the first charge on them; they have to pay the arrears first and then bank loans etc. Otherwise, they may say that as they have to repay the bank loans, tax etc., there is no money.

Further, after these claims are placed in Category I and if the mills are not able to clear the arrears of provident fund, then the Government has to pay. Where is the difficulty? The mills are taking loans from the banks and it is a sort of Government money. If the Government pay these claims of the workers, it will become another loan, and they can collect the loan from the textile mills. There are the two proposals, which are quite good.

In the earlier days, the kings were required to look after the people, but when they started exploiting the peo-

ple and failed in their duty, they had no place. Again, the ex-rulers in our country had to go when they started exploiting people. What happened to Zamindars, Mirasdars, and landlords? Why have they disappeared? They forgot that they were trustees of those who were working under them and, therefore, there was no place for them in our country. Similarly, if these private industries exploit the workers, they should have no existence in our country. I would request that the Government should come forward and accept in toto the amendments suggested by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my esteemed colleague, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan. I want to congratulate her warmly for bringing this Bill at this stage. I commend this Bill to the acceptance of the House not only because it is a pro-labour Bill, but also because it is pro-justice and pro-fair play Bill. That is why I support it all the more.

Whenever we legislate, we find that there is both unwritten and written emphasis on the interests and welfare of those who belong to the 'haves'; and, 'have-nots' are, if not invariably, generally ignored. I think, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has done well in pointing out to this hon. House, and particularly to this Government, that they should now fill up this lacuna and see to it that the original Act, the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, is suitably amended so that the pro-labour, pro-justice and pro-fair play provisions which she has rightly enumerated in this Bill are enacted in the form of a new amendment of the Act.

The problem of sick units have been there for quite some time now. Whenever the problem of sick mills is discussed in this House or outside, I have never allowed this particular point, which is worth considering, to mention, namely that I do not understand how is it and why is it that whenever one talks of sick mills, it is always mills which are sick, the

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machinery which is sick and the units which are sick, but the proprietors, their managers and the owners of those mills are never sick. How does it happen? If a particular unit goes sick, then surely the owners must also go sick. I will give you a parallel—not a parallel, but analogy. I hope it suits and fits in here. When a ship is sinking, it is always the established practice, rule and convention that only after all the passengers and all sailors have gone, does the captain of the ship leave it. Otherwise he allows himself to be sunk with the ship. But in the sick units, the captain of the ship runs away first, and lets the entire ship, with the passengers, workers, sailors and everybody else to sink together.

I have never understood this kind of sickness and sinking business. It is totally unjust and immoral—not only illegal. Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan is trying to point out what is an illegal situation, in the law; but I am sure she is also trying to put into law, what is the moral situation, viz. that when the unit goes sick, surely the persons responsible for it should be compelled to pay the price for it, at least in terms of not being allowed to go scot free. The priorities now wrongly placed, are sought to be re-ordered and re-numbered so that the workers who are No. 3, become No. 1; and banks who are No. 1, and Government taxes which are No. 2, go below the first priority, viz. the workers. So, I feel that this problem of sickness has to be tackled from the larger angle of justice, morality and ethics involved. The workers are not only always at a disadvantage; but even when the units are taken over by the Government—because the mills are sick—the workers continue to be at a disadvantage. I am sorry to say that the workers continue to be at a discount. I am not finding fault with the present Government as such. It happened previously also. But the present Government should improve the position now. The workers are at a disadvantage even when the question of legislation comes, in terms of taking over the sick

units. When they are taken over, the workers have to be attended to in terms of justice.

Does Government go bankrupt if a couple of crores of rupees of Government taxes are not available to it? Surely, Government can wait, and have more of taxes from the other mills. Where is the worker going to have money from, if you deprive him of it? The emphasis now is on bank loans and taxes. It was so in the case of commercial banks. But now in the case of nationalized banks also it is the same. Nationalized banks can afford it, but workers cannot afford to be without their dues. It is true, banks have given credit to those mills against certain things. It is true Government dues should be forthcoming to Government; but is it not equally—and more—true that workers who have put in hard work and labour for years together should be sufficiently, properly and adequately rewarded in terms of their dues? Would you put **them last—and the banks and Government first?** If you don't put banks and Government first, they will not die. But if you put workers last, they will die because they will go without compensation to which they are entitled as a matter of right. So, I suggest that workers should not now be treated in this fashion. They should never be at a discount or a disadvantage. I do not want to go into the causes of sickness except to say that these textile mills do quite often go sick. Why do they go sick? There are several factors like mismanagement by the management, bad management by the management, faulty management by the management and their refusal to learn the new techniques of management. Secondly, there are family affairs like proprietorship and ownership. There is no Managing-Directorship in the right sense of the term. There are no technical personnel to look after it.

Thirdly, out-of-date machinery is being used. Enough planning is not there to see that bad machinery is progressively replaced by good machinery. There is no modernisation of

machinery. Credit is not properly utilized. Money is not properly taken at the right time and pumped into the required capital expenditure so that units do not go sick. The management refuses to do all this, because it is their domain; it is not the domain of the workers. Their domain is to go to the factories and mills and work there from morning till night and toil and moil and earn a little bread. That is also a pittance compared to the money that is gone to the management. How many perquisites are there? Even the Janata Government is not doing enough in terms of reducing so many perquisites of the Company Directors like all time free services, medical facilities, education facilities etc. The workers cannot get a small amount by way of bonus or by way of additional medical facilities or additional education facilities and not even in terms of their dues when things go sick.

Therefore, I want to suggest that this Bill need to be taken in its right earnestness and seriousness by the Government. I feel all the more about it because I come from Ahmedabad, and Ahmedabad, as you know, is not only my home city and constituency along with Gandhi Nagar now, but Ahmedabad has got a distinction of being the second largest textile centre in the whole country. More than 60 textile mills we have in our city; and I find that out of them a number of them are also sick and a number of them are on the way to sickness. Therefore, I am worried about it; and this sickness is due to the facts which I had just now mentioned.

I can understand certain cases where sickness is legitimately genuine in a sense that in spite of best efforts, planning, machinery, etc. the units went sick. But that must be an exception. By and large, this sickness problem is there. I feel that workers' dues in terms of provident fund must be looked after adequately.

I have two more points to say and I have done. One is about provident

fund. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, in her statement of objects and reasons, very correctly said that provident fund is not a loan but a trust money; and even that money is being misappropriated not only for one year but for years together, not only in Ahmedabad but practically in all the large cities where industrial concerns are there.

Workers contribute towards provident fund so that their future is provided for. But before they can provide for their future, their present is being provided for by not providing for them! It is a very sad situation and a very unjust situation. This can only happen in a society, in a country where the Establishment and the capitalist order gets an upper hand over Government, over legislative instruments and parliamentary institutions. That should not happen. This Parliament must become an instrument of social change and social welfare, and must emphasise and legislate heavily in favour of the have nots and the down-trodden people who are being exploited in the country side and other places.

When I come from Ahmedabad, I know it to my cost, because I cannot allow myself to see so many thousands of my countrymen living in Ahmedabad and working in those textile units and going without these dues. When they go and ask for it, nothing happens, because Government is showing its helplessness, Provident Fund Officers are showing their helplessness, and the management is always showing its helplessness and running away from it. They are not making responsible efforts to do justice to the workers.

Therefore, I feel that this Bill is eminently suited for a proper amendment, a prompt amendment. Why do I say prompt amendment, because it is not only strikes a note but sets a tone for Government and for this Parliament to tell the nation and particularly the workers that their rights and dues are not forgotten. From that

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point of view. I want to conclude by saying that let the Government go ahead with this Bill and accept the principle. And why not do it as early as possible?

I find, sheerly as a coincidence, that the Sick Textile Undertakings Nationalisation Act was passed by this House in 1974 and it became an Act on December 21, 1974. Today is December 8. In a matter of a few days we shall have the fourth anniversary of this Act. Let the country have the pleasure and let the workers have the satisfaction of knowing that before the next anniversary comes, the government have accepted this amendment which is good and correct. They should accept it; let them not say: later on we will do it, therefore please withdraw this now. Sometimes at least, let the private Members have the privilege and satisfaction of finding their Bills on the statute book; let that not be the prerogative exclusively, for all times, of the government. After all the government can act generously and tell the House: Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's Bill is good; we accept it and we pass it. The amendment gives priority to the workers and labourers of the sick textile units so that mills which are about to be sick will also understand that the first claims are of the workers, not of the government or bank loans. I find that the bank loans and government taxes are so enormous and the moneys due to the workers are limited. Why cannot government, this Parliament and all of us decide at this stage that the workers' dues, all the more because they are limited, be given the first priority so that we have no reason to feel that we have been lagging behind in doing justice to people who are entitled to this, not as a kind of charity but as a right on the basis of their hard work, toiling and moiling in the factories, whether in textile units or other units.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to support the Bill of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan. Naturally she deserves congratulations of the entire House in view of the fact that she has

brought forward a measure which is in tune with the needs of the textile workers in the country. Textile industry is a traditional industry in our country and it has a very crucial role to play in the economy of our country. If I am not mistaken this industry employs more than ten lakhs and it is an industry which provides for the basic needs of life, civilised life. It is due to the toil of the textile workers that India has attained the present stage in industrialisation. If you will allow me to say so, textile industry is the basic industry and from that point of view the Indian economy is very much integrated with the textile industry as a whole.

The scope of the Bill is limited and so I do not want to enter into the problems of the textile industry. What Mrs. Krishnan wants in this Bill is twin objectives: she seeks to give priority to the employees arrears of provident fund over bank loans and government tax arrears and secondly, in case the amount available is not sufficient to meet fully the employees' claims of provident fund arrears, the proposed amendment provides for the government making good the claims. Now I say from my personal experience. My hon. friend the Minister of State of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs knows (in the course of reply to a question on Provident Fund it was stated) that Rs. 8 crores is due from the mills under the National Textiles Corporation—a public sector undertaking. I am not sure because I am speaking from my memory. But the Government cannot realise that provident fund. The Provident Fund Commissioner cannot realise that. This cannot or has not been done because of the various reasons and the loopholes in the Provident Fund Act. I do not want to go into that. I just want to remind the House that National Textiles Corporation owes to the workers, owes to the Provident Fund Commissioner a staggering amount of Rs. 8 crores. Out of this the workers share is also there—at least Rs. 4 crores. This Rs. 4 crores is not the black money. This is not an un-

earned money This is not an inherited Money. It is the result of the toil, sweat and labour of the workers. Situation may arise when this Rs. 4 crores of workers money earned after a great toil, sweat and labour may be forgotten altogether. They will not be entitled to Rs. 4 crores. Who is responsible for this? I will say, the Government, the Provident Fund Commissioner or the Management. Here the management is the villa of peace. They have collected provident fund from the workers. But they have not deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner. They have misutilised it. They have added to their wealth this sum of Rs. 4 crores by not depositing this sum with the Provident Fund Commissioner. This is their unearned income. Are we here to reward them for that? Are we to give them reward for their anti-social activities? Will the Government make suitable amendments to the Provident Fund Act so that the arrears due from them, the share of the workers, can be deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner? The Government is morally and legally bound to meet this i.e. to pay from their own funds. This is the penalty that the Government will have to pay because of their inaction, because of their non-performance, because of their pro-management action.

I think Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan's second objective is that in case the Government cannot take appropriate action to make the management to get the money deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner, it is the moral responsibility of the Government to pay that. I said moral, because it is because of the Government's inaction, because of their non-performance, because of their pro-tycoon policy, this has happened.

This is so far as the object of the Bill is concerned. I want to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Minister of Industry to the textile industry itself. It is well known that the Government has decided not take over any sick textile mill for the present. It has been frozen. On the other hand,

the area of sickness is expanding. A large number of textile mill's in Ahmedabad, Bombay and other places are falling sick. There is no provision to halt the contagion from spreading and to bring back to health the sick industry. The workers of the sick textile industries have been thrown out of employment and deprived of their living. Yet, Government does not take appropriate action to take them over under the NTC management. What will happen to the workers in those sick mills? Would the Government revise its policy and say, if need be we shall take over the management of these sick mills and bring them under the NTC?

There is a legal lacuna also. The sickness of a unit is generally due to mismanagement and siphoning off of the capital from that unit to more profit-yielding units. This is the finding of many studies that were undertaken. If a particular unit falls sick, under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, it is only the Government of India which can order a study and enquiry. There are several State Governments which are today required to tackle the problem. The Industrial Development and Regulation Act does not give any authority to the State Governments to institute any enquiry as to whether there is mismanagement of a particular unit which is falling sick so that it can be taken over. This results in more and more mills falling sick and more and more workers being thrown out of employment and adding to the explosive nature of the unemployment problem in different parts of the country. May I, therefore, request the Minister to review this particular aspect of sickness and see that these problems can be properly tackled by suitably amending the Industrial Development and Regulation Act authorising the State Government to intervene at the appropriate time so that a particular unit may not get sick? As a matter of fact, I am tempted to make this comment that this is the result of the non-perfor-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

mance of the Government or if there is performance, it is pro-tycoon or pro-millowner of pro-industrial houses. I hope the Government will review the entire policy in this regard.

Lastly, I think this small piece of legislative measure will get the support of the entire House. I would commend that this small Bill should be accepted by the Government. At least the little which the Government can do is to meet the present exigency.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन्, ने जो रुग्ण कपड़ा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) मंशोधन अधिनियम, 1978 पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विधेयक का मुख्य लक्ष्य यही है कि बीमार कपड़ा मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भविष्य निधि और मजदूरी आदि का बकाया मिलने में जो कठिनाई हो जाती है, उसको दूर किया जाये। सरकार तो अपना पैसा वसूल कर लेती है, क्योंकि इस बारे में प्रावधान है। लेकिन अभी तक मजदूरों के बारे में ऐसा कोई खास प्रबन्ध नहीं है, जिसमें भविष्य निधि, मजदूरी आदि का उन का बकाया समयपर दे दिया जाये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समय मिलों और दूसरे उपक्रमों को चलाने का जो क्रम है, उसमें कुछ तब्दीली होनी चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि जो लोग मिल या कारखाने चलाते हैं, कुछ समय बाद उनकी हैसियत में बहुत परिवर्तन हो जाता है। उनके मकानात, साधनों और निजी सेवकों की संख्या में बहुत वृद्धि हो जाती है। कितनी ही उनके पास मोटारें हो जाती हैं। उसे पता चलता है कि उनका ध्यान मिल या कारखाने को ठीक ढंग से चलाने और मजदूरों को समयपर वेतन आदि देने की तरफ न हो कर अपने

निजी स्वार्थ-साधन की तरफ अधिक हस्त है, जिसके कारण वह मिल या कारखाना रुग्ण अवस्था में हो जाता है, चलने के नाकामिल हो जाता है। यह स्थिति उन्हीं मिलों में होती है, जिनके प्रबन्धक अथवा मालिक कुशल नहीं होते हैं या केवल अपने स्वार्थ-साधन में लगे रहते हैं।

इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में सरकारी पैसे या ऋण से जो मिल या उपक्रम चालू होते हैं, यह देखा जाये कि कि उन्हें चलाने वाले उस रकम से केवल अपना स्वार्थ-साधन तो नहीं करते हैं और गलत तरीके से ज्यादा निजी साधन तो नहीं बना लेते हैं, जिससे उपक्रम को घाटा हो।

जब हम समानता की बात करते हैं, तो इस देश में रहने वाले सभी लोगों—चाहे वह खेत मजदूर हो या मिल मजदूर हो, किलान हो, अफसर हो या कर्मचारी हो—के जीवन-स्तर में समानता होनी चाहिए, और सरकार को इस ओर कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए। कोई भी मिल इस लिए चालू होती है कि उससे मुनाफा हो और आगे चल कर उस मुनाफे से उसका विस्तार किया जाये। लेकिन कुछ मिलें ऐसी होती हैं, जिनके प्रबन्धक मिलों को ठीक तरह से न चला कर केवल अपना स्वार्थ-साधन करते हैं और उससे ज्यादा निजी फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आखिर यही होता है कि मिल आगे चल कर बन्द हो जाती है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस बात

को अपने ध्यान में रखे कि जो मैनेजमेंट करने वाले हैं, जिनके हाथ में मिलों का प्रबन्ध है, वे अपना निजी स्वार्थ साधन तो नहीं कर रहे हैं, अपने निजी साधनों को ज्यादा बढ़ा तो नहीं रहे हैं—इस पर बन्दिश लगनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—आज चर्चा चलती है कि प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों की राय लेना जरूरी है। इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा चलती है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ—जैसा अभी यादव जी ने भी कहा है—मुनाफे में भी मजदूरों का हाथ होना चाहिये, इस से उस के काम करने की हेमियत बढ़ेगी, रुचि बढ़ेगी और मिल ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगी। प्रबन्ध में तो हाथ होना ही चाहिये, लेकिन लाभ में भी उस का हाथ होना चाहिये, क्योंकि मिलें तभी सफलता पूर्वक चलती हैं, जब मजदूर ढंग से काम करता है, उत्पाद से काम करता है, कुशलता से काम करता है,।

जहां तक सरकारी रकम की बात है—सरकार की रकम की वसूली तो हो, लेकिन उसके पहले मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर की भविष्य निधि के बकाया का भुगतान हो, उसके बकाय को पहले चुकाया जाय। आज क्या होता है ? मिल बन्द होने पर या मिल की खराब हालत होने पर सब से प्रथम चोट मजदूर पर पड़ती है, मजदूर उस का शिकार होता है। इस लिये यदि आप मजदूरों का भला चाहते हैं, उसका हित चाहते हैं, तो ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिये कि उनकी जो बकाया रकम है—वह सब से पहले देनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कृष्णलाल हमराज जैन (बालाघाट):

सभापति महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय दिया—मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह जो श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् जी का बीमार कपड़ा मिलों के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन विधेयक, 1978 आया है, मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है, पहले तो जो सरकार यहां पर थी वह थी लेकिन अब तो जनता की सरकार है इस लिये श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् के यहां पर इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत नहीं थी उन के पहले ही इस सरकार को इस तरह का संशोधन यहां पर ले आना चाहिये था। सौभाग्य से इस समय यह मंत्रालय ऐसे महापुरुष के हाथ में है—हमारे जार्ज फर्नान्डीज़ जी के हाथ में है—जिन का पूरा जीवन मजदूर जिन्दाबाद में गया है। भविष्य निधि का मामला सिर्फ कपड़ा मिलों में ही नहीं है बल्कि जो अन्य क्षेत्र हैं उन में भी भविष्य निधि के मामले में बहुत बड़ा घुटाला चल रहा है। मजदूरों कामगारों से भविष्य निधि का पैसा काटा जाता है और जो हमारे कमिश्नर तथा दूसरे अधिकारी हैं उन के साथ सांठ-गांठ कर के इस पैसे का खुले रूप में दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इस देश में आज यह रकम अरबों में है जिस का घुटाला चल रहा है। इस लिये ऐसा कानून बनाया जाय कि एक श्रमिक जो अपना पेट काट कर भविष्य निधि में पैसा जमा कराता है इसलिये कि वह पैसा उस के बुढ़ापे में या जब वह काम करने लायक नहीं रहेगा तब काम आयेगा उस पैसे का सही उपयोग हो ताकि वह अपने बुढ़ापे में या जब वह नौकरी छोड़ देगा उस निधि के माध्यम से अपना बचा

[श्री कचरुनाल हेमराज जन]

हुआ जीवन गुजार सकेगा। मैं जानता हूँ—आज ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो स्वर्ग सिंघार गये हैं, उन के बीबी-बच्चे तड़प रहे हैं, लेकिन उन को वह पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है। मैं 1952 से यूनियन चलाता हूँ और इस तकलीफ़ को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। तो कम से कम अब तो हमारी सरकार मजदूरों के हित के लिए आगे आये और उन के हित की बात ध्यान दे कर करे।

17 hrs.

मेरा एक खुला आरोप है कि यह जो कपड़ा मिलों का मामला है, इस के बारे में पहले यह देखा जाए कि कौन व्यक्ति किसी कपड़ा मिल को चला रहा था इन कपड़ा मिलों के मालिक अरबों और करोड़ों रुपये का घपला कर के अपनी मिलें सरकार के हथिये कर देते हैं फिर वही लांग बड़ी जान से दूसरा काम कर लेते हैं। वे धोखा दे कर अपनी मिलें सरकार पर छोड़ देते हैं और उस के साथ ही अपना कर्जा भी सरकार के मथ्ये मढ़ देते हैं। इस मारी बात को जांच होनी चाहिए।

भविष्य निधि के बारे में ऐसा नियम होना चाहिए कि तख्ताह के साथ ही वह भविष्य निधि भविष्य निधि खाते में जमा हो जाये। अगर किसी पर बकाया भविष्य निधि रहती है तो उस पर भी और विवाद होने पर यदि कोई मंत्रालय का अधिकारी कोई छूट देता है तो उस पर भी दण्ड का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। तभी मजदूरों का संरक्षण हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आज यहां रखा गया है, इस को सरकार को पहले ही यहां से पास करा लेना चाहिए था क्योंकि यह प्रस्ताव हमारे देश के और मजदूरों के अनुकूल है इस प्रस्ताव को आज यहां लाने

की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती अगर हमारे मंत्री महोदय पहले ही इसे पास करा लेते। मैं फिर से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अब तो इस संशोधन को पास करे और इस के साथ साथ और भी जो संशोधन मजदूरों के हित में हैं उन्हें भी यहां पर ला कर पास कराये ताकि देश के कामगारों के हित में उसका विश्वास पैदा हो सके इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): The purpose of the hon. Mover of the Bill is to give the highest priority to workers' claims, in regard to the pre-takeover and post-takeover dues, by the Commissioner of Payment under the 1974 Act which is now proposed to be amended. I am not against the very spirit of the Bill, but if I oppose it, I oppose it with the full conviction that the proposed Bill will bring in considerable complication, legal and otherwise.

The hon. Members should appreciate that the Act dates back to 1974, and has been in full operation for the last four years. The Commissioner of Payment under the Act has already been appointed, and he has started his work, and he has been admitting various claims for payment out of the Compensation Fund. The Commissioner of payment has already made substantial progress in the disposal of many cases, and it is understood that categories 1 and 2 under the Second Schedule of the Act have been completed by now. Not only that. Compensation roughly amounting to Rs. 10 crores has already been made. So, the proposed amendment may be viewed in that light.

A re-ordering of the priorities in the second schedule at this stage, four years after the Act was promulgated and has been in force, would introduce, as I have already said, various complications.

I am not at all sure as to whether a retrospective amendment of this pattern would be even legally advisable. But it was during this Government's regime that the workers' dues have been given the highest priority in cases of takeover as the House knows very well. Since we came to power, we have taken over a number of industries and in those industries the Members would have noticed that we had given top priority to the workers' dues. Previously it was given a lower priority. But now we have given it the first priority, both pre-take-over and post-take-over. There are some cases about provident fund, about which I may tell after some time. We have put them first in the list. We have passed a number of Bills in this House and you will all notice that it is the workers' dues which has received the first priority, then the banks', the financial institutions' and the State Government dues come and then the Central Government dues with the result sometimes the Central Government dues will have to be written off.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Because you took that stand, I was encouraged to bring forward this Bill.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: If we amend this Act now, as I have already explained, we will have to come to some complicated matters. So, I do not think that it will be very much advisable at this stage. I can say that in some of the companies which we have taken over, the workers' dues have been given the first priority. In December last year, we have passed an Act taking over Gresham and Craven Company and in that we had laid down that the post take-over workers' dues would get the first priority and they got the first priority.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That was a legislation.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Yes, We have passed another Bill viz., Hindustan Tractor Acquisition and Transfer

of Undertakings Bill and we have also passed Bills for taking over Smith Stanistreet and Company and also Britannia Engineering Company Limited and Arthur Butler and Company Limited. It is not correct to say that we are not looking after the interest of the workers. We mean business. We do not believe in shedding crocodile tears. The hon. Members opposite passed this Act, which they are now proposing to amend and many members opposite supported that Act at that time.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: On this particular point, we all stood together.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: You supported the then Government at that time. Don't say that you are not a participant in that debate.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Do you mean to say that we supported the Bill then? We did not support the Bill. Blanket support was never extended by us.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: If we feel that we have to bring forward a comprehensive Bill, we will definitely do so. But in this respect I can say that, as I have already explained, it is a complicated thing. So, I request the mover of this Bill not to press it. Let us wait for the report of the Study Group. Everybody knows that we have formed a Study Group, which consists of only the representatives of the workers. They have given a report, which is under the consideration of the Government. If we feel a comprehensive Bill is necessary in this regard, we will come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

I can mention that it is our Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, who pointed out that the workers' dues must come first when we considered that Bill in the Cabinet. It is not correct to say that we are not looking after the interests of the workers.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I would ask my esteemed colleague, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan, not

[Smt. Abha Maiti]

to press for the Bill. Let us wait for the Study Group report. Then, we will consider what we can do about it.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Just a clarification. Is it a fact that Rs. 9,95,70,000 are still due to workers which are to be paid to the workers towards the payment of provident funds?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: About the provident fund dues, whatever legal action is necessary, we will take legal action against ex-employers so that the workers can get the money from them.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Whatever action you take, kindly arrange the payment to the workers of all their dues.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was really surprised to hear the speech of the Minister. She said that she accepts the principle, she accepts the sentiments and so on and, at the end of it, she talked of complications and all that. She has not even spelt out what those complications are. I thought the Government exists to sort out complications, not to talk of complications as an excuse for not accepting the Bill.

I would have appreciated if she had avoided the cheap political jibes that she indulged in. It is not proper for a Minister to indulge in this kind of a thing. If she had done her home-work, she would have found that when the Bill was debated here, we moved this amendment at that time; we pressed for it and we opposed the workers' dues being given a low priority. Where is the question of our support? I would like her to know that consistency on issues of this type has been part of our philosophy and we have never been shilly-shallying about it.

What is the simple thing that is involved in this Bill? All I have said is and at the time when the Bill was being discussed also we pointed out

how totally immoral was this discrimination, how sordid was this discrimination, how absolutely sadistic was this discrimination, that the owners were going to be compensated—it was mis-called "amount"—whereas the workers' dues were not being protected. Therefore, I had expected that the Minister would graciously at least give an assurance that within the shortest possible time, she will bring an amendment..

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: Let us wait for the Study Group's report.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: While moving the Bill, I said that the Study Group has recommended that the provident fund dues should be taken over by the NTC and the Government should be considered liable for that. I have said that already. When such a unanimous recommendation is there in the Study Group report, I am not willing to place the fate of the workers in the hands of the Government. You put up a committee and wherever the workers' interests are concerned, wherever the workers' dues are concerned, it goes under consideration for donkeys' years. This has been our experience with the previous Government. This is our experience with this Government. The Consumer Price Index Committee gave its report. Certain unanimous recommendations were also there in the report which would benefit the workers as far as the computation of dearness allowance is concerned, so far as the dearness allowance is concerned. What has happened to that report? You are telling me to wait for the Study Group report. No. I am sorry. This kind of a thing will not do. The workers cannot be so patient for something which is held in trust for them and which is their money. The Prime Minister keeps on philosophising about trust, about morality and all that. Where are you standing for morality and trust as far as the provident fund dues of the workers of the nationalised textile undertakings are concerned?

That point has to be answered, but that has not been answered. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept the Minister's reply and I would appeal to all the Hon. Members, whom I thank very much for the unanimous support that I got from all of them—except for the Minister—to help the workers by supporting me in getting this Bill adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 10] [17.22 hrs.

Basu, Shri Chitta
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinan
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shrimati P.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kodiyani, Shri P. K.
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Rath, Shri Ramachandra
Roy, Shri A. K.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. NCES
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhurve, Shri Shyamal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gawai, Shri D. G.

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
Kureel, Shri R. L.
Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mahi Lal, Shri
Maiti, Shrimati Abha
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Munda, Shri Govinda
Nathuni Ram, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Patil, Shri S. D.
Rakesh Shri R. N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
Sai, Shri Larang
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Singha, Shri Sachindralal
Sinha, Shri C. M.
Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Tan Singh, Shri
Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Ugrasen, Shri
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Yadav, Shri Sharad
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Yuvraj, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is Ayes 21; Noes 46. The motion is rejected.

The Motion was negatived.

17.22 hrs.

INDIAN SOCIAL DISPARITIES ABOLITION BILL

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव (प्रतापगढ़) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि सामाजिक विषमताओं और जातिवाद का उन्मूलन करने तथा हरिजनों, शिष्टिजनों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये।"

यह बहुत ही राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है। देश के पचास करोड़ हरिजन, शिष्टिजन, आदिवासी और शूद्र वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए जनता पार्टी ने भी अपने मैनिफेस्टो में वायदा किया है। उस वादे के मुताबिक आरक्षण सम्बन्धी कानून बनना चाहिए था, मगर आज तक नहीं हुआ। आरक्षण और विशेष अवसर सम्बन्धी सिद्धान्तों को जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो और हमारे संविधान में स्वीकार किया गया है। संविधान के आर्टिकल 15(4) में कहा गया है :—

"Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally back-

ward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

सरकारी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में आर्टिकल 16(4) में यह प्रावधान है कि इन वर्गों को विशेष अवसर दे कर ही बराबरी के स्तर पर लाया जा सकता है। आर्टिकल 16(4) इस प्रकार है :—

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

इस सिद्धान्त के सम्बन्ध में एक आयोग का गठन 29 जनवरी, 1953 में हुआ था, जिसे भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डॉ॰ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने नियुक्त किया था। उस की अध्यक्षता विद्वान सज्जन, बाका-कालेलकर, ने की थी। उस आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन 1955 में प्रस्तुत किया। उस आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशों को जनता पार्टी ने स्वीकार किया है। मैं जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो के पेज 34 से बोल कर रहा हूँ :—

जनता पार्टी का मत है कि समाज के इन पिछड़े वर्गों तथा शिक्षा और सम्पन्नता की दृष्टि से उन्नत वर्गों के बीच जो खाई है, उसको शीघ्रता से तभी पाटा जा सकता है, जबकि पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए विशेष व्यवहार की नीति बनाई जाये। अतएव पार्टी इन वर्गों को शिक्षा और रोजगार के विशेष सुयोग देगी। कालेलकर आयोग की

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sarvshri Ram Naraini Kushwaha, Mangal Deo and Madhu Limaye.

सिफारिश के अनुसार सरकारी नोकरियों में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए 25 से ले कर 33 प्रतिशत तक नोकरियों सुरक्षित की जायगी। हरिजनों का मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन दी जायेगी।”

ईन वादे को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कई जापन भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्रों का भी दिये और प्रधान मंत्री जा का भा दिये।

2 अक्टूबर, 1977 को एक अखिल भारतीय हरिजन, अल्पसंख्यक एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसकी अध्यक्षता श्री धनिकलाल भण्डल, गृह राज्य मंत्री ने की था तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। वहाँ पर भी यह आश्वासन मिला था कि पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए, हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए, माइनारिटीज के उत्थान के लिए आयोग बनेगा। दो आयोगों गठित हो गए हैं लेकिन पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए, रिजर्वेशन के लिए अभी तक कोई आदेश केन्द्राय सेवाओं पर लागू नहीं हुए हैं। इसके लिए किसी आयोग का जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान मेमोरैंडम देकर खींचा था। दो आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि एक कमेटी का गठन किया जा रहा है और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी इस पर विचार होगा। मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक कमेटी एनाउन्स की। मैं चाहूँगा कि चुंकि इस विषय में काफी देर हो चुकी है, 18 महीने बीत चुके हैं इसलिए अब इसमें और देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस संबंध में आश्वासन मिल जाये कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सरकार अपनी नीति को धारणा

केन्द्र के लिए कर देगी तो जो एक राष्ट्र व्यापी आन्दोलन छिड़ने वाला है, बिहार में उपद्रव मच रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है वह उपद्रव दब जायेंगे।

इस आरक्षण की नीति को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी स्वीकारा है। मैं आपके सामने दो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेन्ट्स पेश करूँगा। जब यह बात विधान में है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसको माना है और जनता पार्टी के मेनिफेस्टो में इसका माना गया है उसके बाद भी इसको आज तक लागू नहीं किया गया—इस बात का मुझे दुःख है। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेन्ट काट कर रहा हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने माना है कि जो सोशली और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड है उनके लिए विशेष अवसर का प्रावधान संविधान में है। यह 1968 से ए आई आर पेज 1012 पर है :

“The contention is that the list of the social and educational backward classes for which reservation is made within rule 5 is nothing but a list of certain castes. Therefore, reservation in favour of certain castes based on caste consideration violates article 15(1) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste. But it must not be forgotten that caste is also a class of citizen and if the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward, reservation can be made in favour of such caste on the ground of it being socially and educationally backward within the meaning of article 15(4).”

इसी प्रकार से एक लेटेस्ट रूलिंग और भी है जो कि सन 1971 की है। जब दक्षिण के राज्यों में रिजर्वेशन किया गया था तब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने यह प्रश्न उठा था कि 50 परसेंट से अधिक रिजर्वेशन हो गया जाकि एक्सेसिब है। उस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी राय देते हुए यह फैसला दिया कि कोई हाई

[श्री हनुमन्त सिंह यादव]

एंड फास्ट रूल नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन साधारणतया 50 परसेंट से नीचे होना चाहिए। यह रूलिंग सन 1971, ए आई आर, पेज 1710 पर है :

"That in adjusting the claim of both the weaker and the stronger elements, the reservation for the former should be ordinarily less than 50 per cent although no flexible percentage could be fixed and the actual reservation must depend upon the relevant prevailing circumstances in each case."

इस तरह की रूलिंग के बाद अब कोई औचित्य नहीं है कि इस देश में इस विवाद को बढ़ाया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ने जो किया है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधायी देता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक सर्वमान्य गाइडलाइन भेजी थी कि इस तरह से पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए रिजर्वेशन किया जाये और उसी की तहत वहां पर रिजर्वेशन हुआ है। अब उसके लिए कोई आन्दोलन या उपद्रव करना राष्ट्र हित में नहीं है। जो सदियों से दबा और पिछड़ा वर्ग है, जो गरीबी और छुनाछूत से प्रभावित है, जोकि जातपात के आधार पर पिछड़ा गया है—उस वर्ग को उठाने के लिए विशेष अवसर देने ही होंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने भी कहा था ऐसे वर्गों के लिए 60 फी सक्डा नौकरियों तथा स्कूलों में आरक्षण देना चाहिए।

काका कालेलकर आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में तीन मुख्य सिफारिशें की हैं। पहली सिफारिश यह है कि सभी व्यावसायिक कालेज, जैसे चिकित्सा, इंजीनियरिंग, कृषि एवं प्राध्यापकी कालेजों तथा केन्द्रीय

स्कूलों में हरिजन, गिरिजन, अल्पसंख्यक तथा अन्य वर्गों के छात्रों के लिए प्रथम वर्ष में प्रवेश हेतु 70 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित किये जायें। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह बही है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों की सीधी भर्ती में स्थानों के आरक्षण के लिए विशेष उपबंध होगा जो वर्ग (1) में 25 प्रतिशत, वर्ग (2) में 33 प्रतिशत, वर्ग (3) में 33 प्रतिशत और वर्ग (4) में 40 प्रतिशत...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण अगली बार, जब यह विषय आयेगा तब जारी रखियेगा।

अब आधे घंटे की चर्चा प्रारम्भ होगी।

17.30 hrs.

श्री हनुमन्त सिंह यादव

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PERSONS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. **Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey.**

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर): सभापति जी, पिछली सरकार के समय में गरीबी हटाने के बारे में वायदे तो बहुत किये गये, आश्वासन भी बहुत दिये गये, लेकिन गरीबी घटी नहीं, बढ़ती चली गई। जहां गरीबी बढ़ी, वहां पर गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या भी बढ़ी। अनेक योजनाएँ बनीं, लेकिन पिछली सरकार के समय में जो योजनाएँ बनीं, वे सब अव्यावहारिक योजनाएँ थीं, उन के कार्यान्वयन में भी षेप था और यही कारण था कि हम गरीबी हटाने की बात कहते रहे, परन्तु गरीबी हटी नहीं, बढ़ती चली गई।

सभापति महोदय, पिछले दिनों माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह प्रदर्शित किया है कि हम ऐसे प्रयत्न करने जा रहे हैं जिन से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले लोगों की संख्या में वृद्धि नहीं होगी, उन का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा, यहां तक कि गांव में रहने वाले, विशेष कर निम्न स्तर पर रहने वाले जो लोग हैं—उन के जीवन में भी सुधार आयेगा। हमारी जो पंचवर्षीय योजना है, उस के द्वारा गांवों में जा कर हम स्वच्छ, शुद्ध पेय जल की व्यवस्था कर सकें, जहां पर रहने योग्य मकान नहीं हैं, वहां पर रहने योग्य मकान की व्यवस्था कर सकें, शहरों में कीचड़ भरे स्लम एरियाज हैं, उन को उठा कर वहां पर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों का जीवन उठा सकें—इन सब चीजों के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील हैं और मुझे संतोष है कि इस दिशा में हमारे किये गये प्रयत्न सार्थक सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी कहा जा रहा है कि इस सरकार द्वारा गरीबी हटाने की दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है मुझे खेद है कि विपक्ष के लोग जनभावना को नहीं देखते। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं स बारें में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक समाचार छपा था उसे उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं।

“1966-76 decade marked dark are of Indian Economy”.

इन वर्षों में कहा तो यह जात, हमारी इकानामिक-प्रगति काफी हो गई है, 6 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है या इससे भी अधिक हो गई है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह थी कि हम 4 प्रतिशत भी ऊंची नहीं कर सके थे। लेकिन कहते रहे। यही बात इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के बारे में

कही गई कि इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गई है, वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण इन्दिरा डिकेट था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डायनेमिक डिकेट।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं, इस में कहा गया है—

“The Indira Gandhi decade 1966-76, was a dark era of Indian economy. There was continued deterioration in the economy putting back the clock of progress.

“According to this study, the share of public sector saving in total net domestic saving, which was 30.2 per cent in 1964-65 and 23.1 per cent in the following year, ranged between 12 and 17 per cent.....”

स से माफ सिद्ध होता है कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति के मद्द्दर में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किये गये और उस का परिणाम हम को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। हमारी अर्थ स्थिति सर्वथा डांवाडोल हो गई। गरीब को आवश्यकतानुसार भोजन भी दुर्लभ हो गया, भूखे सोने वालों की संख्या करोड़ों हो गई।

मैं एक दूसरे प्रश्न पर भी आप का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहूंगा—जिस में एक रिसर्च स्टडी हुई है—योजना आयोगन गरीबी के रेखा के लिये मान-दण्ड तय किया था। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :—

“While the Planning Commission has used the recommended nutritional requirements of 2,400 calories per person per day for rural areas and

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2,100 calories correspondingly for urban areas to define "the poverty line," the study has used the yardstick of a per capita income per month of Rs. 75 for the same purpose."

यह केवल आयोग की उक्ति मात्र बन कर रह गई। और स दिशा में काम कुछ भी नहीं हुआ।

ऊपर के उदाहरण से निश्चित होता है कि हम ने जितना तय किया था, क्या हम उस को उतना दे सके? जितनी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता हो सकती है, उस न्यूनतम आवश्यकता की पूर्ति भी नहीं कर सके हैं और यही कारण है कि उस सारे प्लानिंग के पैटर्न को बदलने की क्रिया हम को करनी पड़ी।

सभापति महोदय, एक अन्य प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि हमारा जो योजना का कार्यक्रम है या जो योजना की स्थिति है, हमने जो योजना बनायी है, उसके अनुसार हम गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वालों की संख्या को — जिसे कुछ लोग टोटल पायुनिशन का 49 परसेंट, कुछ लोग 45 परसेंट और कुछ लोग 50 परसेंट से ऊपर कहते हैं—1982-83 तक 33 परसेंट पर ला सकेंगे। यह हमारी योजना का लक्ष्य है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारा यह लक्ष्य पूरा होगा।

इस गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वालों में शहरों में रहने वाले या गांव में रहने वाले लोगों की भी समान दरनीय स्थिति है। शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों की स्थिति भी खराब है, वहां के गांव के लोगों की स्थिति भी खराब है। वे लोग आवासहीन हैं, पेय

शुद्ध जल नहीं है, दा जून भोजन नहीं है। आज देश में बहुत अधिक सच्चा में—शहरों में भी और गांवों में भी—आवासहीनता की है। यह सच्चा पिछले सालों में बहुत बढ़ती गयी है क्योंकि पिछले सालों में ग्रामीण आवास योजना के बारे में या ग्रामीण-मुखी कार्यक्रम को ले कर सरकार ने कोई प्रयत्न हा नहीं किया था। गांवों में जा आवास की समस्या है, उस दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया हम अगले पांच वर्षों में शहरों और गांवों में कितने आवास देख सकेंगे। यह ठीक है कि उस समय कुछ बड़े कारखाने देश में लगे लेकिन बड़े कारखानों की स्थापना से मनुष्य के पेट का इस ज्वाला का बुझाने में हम समर्थ नहीं हो सकते। उद्योग धंधों के क्षेत्र में भी हमारा यह कल्पना हानी चाहिए कि गांव गांव में हमारे उद्योग धंधे फैलें और हर हाथ का काम मिले इससे यह आशय नहीं कि बड़े उद्योगन खुले किन्तु आवश्यकता अधिक छोटे उद्योगों की है। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार अब इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशाली होगी। मुझे आशा ही नहीं विश्वास भी है कि सरकार के इस प्रकार के प्रयत्नों से गांवों की समस्या का भी समाधान हो सकेगा।

हमारे विपक्ष के बंधु विजय कर कांप्रेस आई के बंधु यह कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने कुछ अफ़ज़ा हा नहीं किया, साल-डेढ़ साल में हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति में बड़ी खराबी आयी है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस साल-डेढ़ साल में हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है, हमारा इकॉनॉमिक ग्रोथ, ठीक हुआ है, हमारा फारेन एक्चेंज सर्वप्रथम में है, जो पहले सर्वप्रथम नहीं

या या आंकड़ों के आधार पर उसे सरपलस बनाया गया था लेकिन अब वास्तविक वृद्धि हुई है, हमारा आयत और निर्यात की स्थिति भी ठीक हुई है। यही कारण है कि आज हम सतुलित आर्थिक स्थिति की ओर जा रहे हैं जिस से लोगों का यह भरोसा हो लगा है कि हमारा आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छा है, देश आर्थिक प्रगति की ओर आगे बढ़ रहा है। आम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के दामों में जा स्थिरता है, गिरावट भी है वह इसी का प्रमाण है।

माननीय सभापति जी, व अन्य दाण्डेकर वरुण ग्रुप ने जा फिगर दो हैं कि गरीबों को रेखा से नाचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वालों का संख्या 51 प्रतिशत 40 प्रतिशत या 42 प्रतिशत है, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बजट की तान प्रतिशत धनराशि 1977-78 में केवल एग्रोक्लचर सेक्टर पर या उस से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र पर खर्च होगा। इन राशि में और भी बढ़ावा हो सकता है। यदि हम कृषि को उन्नति कर पाते हैं, उस में काफी आगे बढ़ पाते हैं तो हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी का समस्या को हल करने का दिशा में काफी आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। प्रकारान्तर में इससे शहरों की बेकारी पर भी अंतर पड़ेगा। हमारे ग्रामीण उद्योगों की योजना भी इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि बेरोजगारों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रहा है। इन बेरोजगारों में शिक्षित, प्रशिक्षित, अर्द्धशिक्षित, अशिक्षित सभी हैं। इनकी संख्या में जो निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है, उस के बारे में भी हमारा प्रयत्न है कि उसे हम रोकें और मुझे ऐसा विश्वास है कि हमारे आगे के प्रयत्नों से

वह रुकेगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने दस वर्षीय अवधि हेतु घोषित की है। हमारी योजनाएँ भी इस प्रकार की हैं।

मैं इस मर्म में यत्न प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम ने जा इस प्रकार की योजना बनाया है कि गरीबों को रेखा से नाचे जीवन व्यतीत करने वालों की संख्या में निश्चित हो और गिरावट आयेगी और हमारे यहाँ लोगों का जीवन स्तर और ऊँचा उठेगा उस दिशा में तेजा से कार्य हो रहा है? अगले पाँच वर्षों में हम प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय में कितनी वृद्धि कर पायेंगे अगले पाँच वर्षों में हमारा इन्स्ट्रुमल ग्रोथ कितना होगा? हमारे कूरल डेवलपमेंट में कितना राशि लगेगा कृषि उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि होगा? हमारा इकॉनॉमिक ग्रोथ कितना होगा?

मान्यवर, हमारे सामने जा भाषण ज्वलत समस्या है कि नौजवान शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के, बिना शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के भी मड़लों पर बेतार घूम रहे हैं। यह हमारे लिए चेतावनी है कि हम अपने नौजवानों के लिए काम के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं कर सके। मैं पुष्टा चाहता हूँ कि उन का काम दिलाने के लिए अब तक हमने कान सी योजनाएँ हाथ में ली हैं। हमने कान सी योजना तैयार की है। पिछली सरकार ने इस दिशा में जा गलतियाँ कीं, दोषपूर्ण और अव्यावहारिक योजना प्रस्तुत कर इस दिशा में कमियाँ बनाये रखीं। हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति में गड़बड़ा चलता रहा, उन को ठीक कर

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के हम देश के नागरिकों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकें और उनकी स्थिति में सुधार ला सकें : इस हेतु हमारे उठाए गये कदम प्रस्तावित योजनाएँ व उनकी पूर्ति की ? सम्भावधि क्या है ? हमारी राष्ट्रीय बेतन नीति क्या होगी ? हमारी विभिन्न दस्तुओं औद्योगिक उत्पादनों व कृषि उपजों केलिये दाम निती क्या होगी क्या हम खर्च की सीमा बाधने जा रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ । क्या सरकार इस बारे में सावधान हैं कि स्थान स्थान पर इंडस्ट्रीज में जा कर कुछ लोग यात्रापूर्वक यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि उत्पादन ठीक न हो इंडस्ट्रीज ठप्प हों वे चलें नहीं ? अगर हैं तो इन प्रयत्नों को विफल करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं जिनसे हमारे उत्पादन पर विपरीत असर इस प्रकार से न पड़े मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
मैं समझा नहीं क्या पूछना चाहते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि 1982-83 तक आप क्या करने वाले हैं चेंज लाने के लिए ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ज्यादा लोगों को रोजी देने के कार्यक्रमों से ही गरीबी दूर होगी । कोई दूसरा इसका तरीका

नहीं है । इसीलिए हम उसी के ऊपर सब से ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं । ग्रामीण विकास की योजना को इसीलिए हमने प्रायोरिटी दी हैं । इसका कारण यह भी है कि वहीं ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे, नीचे के स्तर पर रहते हैं । वहां काम देने के लिए गृह उद्योगों को हम ज्यादा बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं । घर घर में ये हो जाएं तो उनका जीवन स्तर ऊपर उठ जाएगा । खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए हम उसके ऊपर पहले से काफी ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं । हमारी योजना में चालीस प्रतिशत तक उसके ऊपर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था है । केदल व्यवस्था कर दी हो और खर्च हो नहीं ऐसी बात नहीं है । खर्च बराबर होगा और ठीक ढंग से होगा ताकि यह काम आगे बढ़े ।

पहले ग्राम्य विस्तार के लिए जो योजनाएँ बनती थी वे इस आधार पर बनती थी कि केन्द्र की योजनाओं पर ज्यादा खर्च होता था । जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग होते थे पब्लिक सेक्टर वगैरह में होते थे उन पर ज्यादा खर्च होता था । उसका भी हम बढ़ाते रहते हैं लेकिन हम उनको प्राथमिकता नहीं दे रहे हैं । प्राथमिकता ग्राम्य विस्तार के कामों को ही दे रहे हैं । इसलिए प्रदेशों की जो योजनाएँ हैं उन पर कुल खर्च केन्द्र की योजना से ज्यादा होगा । यह पहली बार किया गया है और यह इसी उद्देश्य को सामने रख कर किया गया है कि ग्राम्य विस्तार में ज्यादा राजगार मिले ।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । राजस्थान को आप लें । हर एक जगह अलग अलग हो रहा है । लेकिन राजस्थान में हर एक गांव में हर एक देहात में पांच सब से नीचे के सब से गरीब

कुटुम्बों को लिया गया है। करीब डेढ़ लाख ऐसे कुटुम्बों को लिया गया है जिन को ऊपर उठाना है। पूरे कंसंट्रेशन से वहां यह काम हो रहा है। इस में से एक लाख के करीब फैमिलीज तक तो पहुंचा जा चुका है और बाकी तक पहुंच जाएंगे। फिर दूसरे परिवारों को लेंगे। फिर इससे आगे बढ़ेंगे। इस तरीके से सभी जगह काम हो रहे हैं।

पशुपालन की योजना को भी इसीलिए हम बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं ताकि एक दौ गाय रख कर इंसान अपना गुजारा अच्छे ढंग से कर सके। पशुपालन के ऊपर भी हम ज्यादा ध्यान केन्द्रित कर रहे हैं ताकि ऐसे उद्योग धंधे उनको मिल जाए जिन को घर में बैठ कर वे लोग चला सकें और देहातों से लोग भाग कर शहरों की तरफ न आएँ और शहरों में गन्दी बस्तियाँ का निर्माण न हो। इससे गुनाहगिरी भी बढ़ती है। उसको रोकने का भी यही तरीका है और इस तरीके से हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

शहरों में भी ज्यादा लोगों को रोजी मिले उस ओर भी हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि बड़े उद्योगों को छोड़ कर उनकी उपेक्षा करके हम चल रहे हों। उन पर भी ध्यान दे रहे हैं। दोनों पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। परन्तु प्राथमिकता उसके ऊपर होगी जहां ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिले और इसीलिए मिनिमम वॉइज प्रोग्राम पर हम लोग ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो इतनी भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आपने देखा ही होगा कि पिछले आठ दस साल में इस साल पहली बार दीवाली के मौके पर या दूसरे त्योहारों, ईद वगैरह के मौके पर लोगों को जितनी चीजें चाहियें थी वे सारी चीजें मिली हैं और पूरी मात्रा में मिली हैं और पहले से कम दामों में मिली हैं। और उसके साथ

उनको क्यू में नहीं खड़ा होना पड़ा। यह बताता है कि कितनी प्रगति हो रही है। और इससे हमें पूरा संतोख नहीं है। जब तक हर एक को न मिले तब तक हम आराम से बैठने वाले नहीं हैं। यही मैं कह सकता हूं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, I will request you to just put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a very vital issue which is being discussed here. I would therefore request you to kindly see that Half-an-Hour discussion is not limited to half-an-hour. It could have been taken earlier instead of at 5.30 P.M. My friend, has raised a very vital issue regarding the unemployment, poverty and inequality of income. These are relative phenomena. Government is not working out any strategy to tackle this problem. The success of any Government would depend upon good planning. The hon. Prime Minister, for the last 1 1/2 years, has been saying that the Government's object is to banish poverty, unemployment and inequality in incomes. Today we are facing financial crisis and the economy of this country is in a shambles and the basic issues have not been solved. Why has the Government not been very earnest about this? What is the difficulty? Whether there is any co-ordination? Is there any political will to solve these problems? The concept of poverty is somewhat wider and not includes not merely those who are employed and poor but also those who are fully or partly employed. In every State this concept is prevalent. Then there was a feeling that the Planning Commission's report was not encouraging. Even the concept of the public sector being diluted by the present Government will add on to the private sector. Therefore, we have got an apprehension whether the Government would work out a strategy so that this explosive situation is averted. Only three years are left in so far as

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the present Government is concerned. The hon. Prime Minister, when he came to power, declared that within five years, stage by stage, poverty would be removed. But for the last 1 1/2 years, nothing has been done either by the Industries Minister or by any other Minister co-ordinating with the Prime Minister. Therefore I would like to know what exactly the strategy that would be adopted by the Government to tackle these basic economic issues. Whether the hon. Prime Minister will give due consideration before diluting the public sector which would add on to the private sector? If this is done, there will be further concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. In regard to the dilution of the public sector, there is a difference of opinion in your own party. I would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister will give thought over this matter and see that the progressive socialist programmes are given necessary encouragement.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
गरीबों को रेखा के नीचे जितने आदमी हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में विवाद हो सकता है, लेकिन इसी बात तो सही है कि गरीबों के साथ-साथ एक और बीमारा है जो गरीबों को और गहरा बना देता है, और वह है विषमता। 50 प्रतिशत घरों में समूचे देश का वेतन, जो आय है वह 82 प्रतिशत जाता है और 50 प्रतिशत में केवल 17 प्रतिशत आता है। उसी प्रकार से ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी आय की विषमता है। यहाँ नहीं जा रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है और दूसरी जगह की है, उसके अनुसार 33 प्रतिशत जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लागू रहते हैं, उनकी सारी सम्पत्ति, समूचा उनका जो एसेट है वह 25 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं है, 11 प्रतिशत का 500 से ज्यादा नहीं है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि, ठीक है, जनता सरकार ने 10 वर्षों में गरीबों

दूर करने के लिये जा ग्रामीणों को धन नति बनाई है, वह 'सचमुच' में अभि-नन्दनीय है, परन्तु मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम विषमता को भी दूर करने का प्रयास नहीं करेंगे तो जिस प्रकार से हरित क्रांति भी अमीरों के हक में गई और गांव के गरीब ज्यादा गरीब हो गये, तो अगर हमने ग्रामीणों को नति के साथ-साथ भूमि सुधार के काम नहीं किये और जमीन के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्वितरण का व्यवस्था नहीं की और जो राजस्व देने वाले हैं, वह गरीबों का नहीं दिये, तो क्या इन तरह से इकनामिक इम्बैलेन्स नहीं होगा ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
This half-an-hour discussion is based on the answer given to an earlier question in this House on the 22nd November, 1978. On the basis of that answer, it appears that even after the successful implementation of the Sixth Plan, 38 per cent of the people would still remain under the poverty line in 1982-83. Some economists have also indicated that even in 1987-88, there will be 27 per cent people below the poverty line if we achieve what is envisaged in the 6th Plan. In this context, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister, what is the perspective plan for the country showing by which year, by which Plan, the country will be free from bane of poverty?

Experience has borne it out that during the preceding Plans, the inequality as increased. I have got figures to show that both in the urban and rural areas. What is the particular strategy for reducing this yawning gap of inequality? He has mentioned in his reply that the land reforms are one of the major strategy of eliminating or reducing poverty in the rural areas. Is it not a fact that the implementation of land reforms is tardy and there has been growing incidence of landlessness? Will the Government take appropriate measures for the speedy and prompt implementa-

tion of land reforms, which has been tardy and fallen much short of the target?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): My hon. friend Shri Lakkappa, as usual, condemns this Government. This is what he said: "Nothing is being done. Things have been happening; they are not coordinated. There is no policy." What greater condemnation than that, can there be? I do not know whether I can satisfy him. But I would like to tell him that we are not interested in diluting the public sector. We are not diluting it at all. Show where public sector has been disputed. Let it be pointed out. Then I will prove to them that we are attending to it more than they were doing, because we are trying to see that the public sector works far more satisfactorily than it has done. Not that we are rejecting it but we are not making a gospel of public sector. We believe in a mixed economy. It has been so throughout the last 30 years. It is not I, who am saying that we believe in a mixed economy. When his leader was there, then also the same thing was said, viz. that it was a mixed economy. They did not say anything else.

There is no question of liquidating the other thing. Therefore, why are they wanting to foist it on me? I don't consider it a mistaken path. He will always be mistaken, for others; not for himself. I am glad he is accepting now that he is mistaken. But he is still sitting there. How is he mistaken then?

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you referring to Mr. Lakkappa or Mr. Chandrappan?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am only referring to the hon. Member who spoke. I should not speak to his companion.

Mr. Lakkappa then said that we say that we are going to remove unemployment in 10 years. That is what we have said. That we said last year. That is, 10 years from last year. He says I will be here now only for

3 years. I do not know whether I will be here for 3 years, or for 10 years. Nobody can say that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Your Minister of Industry Mr. George Fernandes said that he will remove unemployment in 5 years. He has made a public statement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No; I have not heard him say that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In Bhopal he has made a statement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not read it; and I don't think he will make such a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a report in the papers.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Papers report many things. How could he say that? If he has made that statement, I will correct it.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Your Industry Minister has also said that it is a non-performing Government. How do you expect it to solve the unemployment problem?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He may have said that, to please you perhaps; I do not know.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He wants to threaten you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Nobody can threaten me; and I don't threaten anybody. So, there is no question of it. Therefore, how long I will be here is not material. This is how we are working towards it. I am quite sure that those who come afterwards also will take up the same line, or even improve on it, but not worsen it. That is my expectation. One does not work for 3 or 4 years; but one works for a perspective plan. That is what was asked: what was the per-

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spective. The perspective is that we want, within 10 years, to see that there was no unemployment left. That does not mean that we have done everything that we wanted to do. Then it is a question of making it much better than what it is. But this can be done only by giving them full employment.

And that is what we are doing and that is what I had said before to the mover, who had first said these things. Therefore, I need not repeat it.

Then my hon. friend Dr. Ramji Singh said something. I do not quite understand what he wanted me to say.

18 hrs..

AN HON. MEMBER: Sarvodaya.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, sarvodaya, that is what we all believe in. But by merely saying sarvodaya, it is not going to be achieved; and that is exactly the reason why we are attending to the poorest people first; and that is why we are not going to widen the distance between the two. As a matter of fact, that is our main attempt.

We are also seeing that the same houses which have more and more industries do not get more and more licences. But we cannot pull them out. That will create unemployment and that is not right. But we are trying to see that that is also done in public interest and not for private interest. That is what we are trying to do.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Excuse me, Sir, your Minister of Industry, in reply to my letter, has written to me that four licences for cement factory have been given to the big business in my own constituency. When I wrote about it, he said, we have not yet decided not to.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That we cannot say, that if nobody is coming forward we will not ask them to take it up. After all, it has to be produced

(Interruptions)

Public sector cannot take every thing. That is how the mess was made by attempting too much which you cannot do. We have got to see that we become effective in whatever we do.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is what we say that you are diluting.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not diluting. I am not going in a mad way as they were doing. That is all. We are bringing sanity into this public sector and not trying to dilute it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): It is commanding height.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They have only commanded heights in words. We do not apply any high flown adjective. We want to do the deeds so that people are satisfied. That is what we want to do. Otherwise, one can say anything. I do not believe in slogans. We do not believe in slogans, because slogans take away our attention from the main thing and only slogan-mongering goes on, as it has gone on sometimes. It has become a fashion. But we do not want to do that.

(Interruptions)

How is it a slogan? It is being done. But you cannot do it mathematically; first year this and second year this. The whole thing has to be built up. That is being done. Then you will find far quicker progress; in the later years, you will find that. I gave you an example of what is being done. It is also done in Punjab; it is done in Gujarat; it is done in other places, and that is happening; and therefore one can go saying that.

Therefore, my hon. friends should not be so anxious about our health in any case, about the health of my Party or my Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Some people.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Some people may be concerned. But that is a common malady. It is not a question of this party or that party; it is available everywhere.

(Interruptions)

So, you need not tell me this. That will be improving. You will see that is improving. It is going on improving, and that is how we go on doing. I gave an indication of what was happening, you are seeing what is happening. Inflation has been held.

AN HON. MEMBER: Checked.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Held. How could it otherwise be held? It has not been held in other countries except in India and that has been done in these 18-19 months. And still we have to be very careful lest it should again go off. That is why we are trying to do that.

My hon. friend has said that we are absolutely in a mess in economic matters. I do not know how it is there that the economy is in a shambles. It is only in his language, not in actual facts. That is why I will plead with him not to exaggerates. Even in his exaggeration, there should be no exaggeration. That is all I would say. I take a certain minimum from him. All right. But it goes much beyond that. Then it ceases to have any interest for me. That is why I am pleading with him not to make me lose my interest in what they are saying.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Your financial institutions are not helping the poor.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have talked to them personally; guidelines have been given. We are watching it also and they are going about it but we do not go about it in the manner

in which it had been done in the past when loans were given by banks indiscriminately on the recommendations of some people in power and therefore instalments are not being returned. Banks become bankrupt that way. We want to see that every rupee that is given comes back and also helps the person to whom it is given; we are trying to see that people are given help. You must have read, I think; one of the banks which I had gone to open in Poona, they declared that every month every branch will be lared that is the Maharashtra Bank, that every month every branch will bring up two men in that area to see that they become self-employed, satisfactorily employed and give them loan for that purpose. They have 500 branches. Therefore, it will be one thousand persons per month. I have asked the other banks to do this. We are trying to push this up. We are trying to do this in this manner so that the banks also perform that task. The task of the banks is not merely to help big business; they have also to be helped but preference must be given to the people who are more in need, to enable them to come up and that is being done. Past habits do not die quickly. It is a matter of satisfaction that they are doing it.

I can quite understand the impatience; we should have some impatience, but not such impatience that we retard the work and not encourage the people who are doing it. That is how we are looking at it... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Technical people should be given help for self-employment schemes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are helping the technical people for self-employment. That is a better way of doing it rather than make everybody a wage earner. Let them be self-employed more and more. That is why in villages, they take to cattle breeding, poultry farming and so on; there is more intensive agriculture. We want to see that people who are

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holding only 1-5 acres of land are enabled to live more satisfactorily even in that area, in the small area that they have by intensive farming and we try to help them not only with money but with advice, suggestions. That is why we give importance to cottage industries. Every person had this knowledge at one time and the village was humming with cottage industries and the country was prosperous; that is what we should bring back. It requires the removal of inertia from the people which has got hold of all of us on account of past tradition. That is where I want the help of all of you to see that this climate is created. Wherever anybody wants to take it up, if he is not helped, please bring it to my notice

and I will see that he is helped. That is what we are trying to do.

Therefore, I would assure my hon. friends that this government is alive to it and we are also alive to the fact that we cannot perform magic. We must be realistic, but not realistic in such a way that results are tricking or very negligible. That is all that I have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 a. m. on Tuesday the 12th December 1978.

18.10 hrs.

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The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 12, 1978/Agrahayana 21, 1900 (Saka)